The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2272. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Dispatches Received by the Nicaraguan Legation—The Cuban Canard—Government Advices from Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Nicaraguan Legation received dispatches to-day announcing the receipt of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. They assure Gen. JEREZ that the Deputies will be immediately assembled, and the views of this Government laid before them. President MARTINEZ heartily sanctions these views, and promises that the Treaty shall be back here by the first of February, fully ratified. MARTINEZ was visiting Leon, where he was cordially received. The resignation of YRISSARI had been received and accepted. This news contradicts the statement of the Panama letter in one of your cotemporaries, in which allusion is made to a revolution in Leon.

Dispatches from Minister LAMAR also confirm my yesterday's announcement that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had withdrawn their objections to the Treaty stipulation relative to the landing of an American force to protect the Transit. This withdrawal was decided upon under the earnest advice of England and France.

The rumor prevailing here last evening, that our Government had anticipated the rumored revolution in Cuba was erroneous. I am assured at the State Department, not only that they have had not the slightest reason to anticipate such news, but the whole story is deemed highly improbable, not to say ridiculous. Dispatches received this morning from Havana make no reference to either present or prospective trouble.

I have the authority of a member of the Naval Committee for the statement that Captain McCLUNEY will take the command of the Home Squadron, *vice* Commodore McINTOSH.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Information was received to-day, from Nicaragua, which shows that Señor YRISSARI has not been recalled, but that his resignation as Minister to the United States, heretofore tendered, has been accepted.

Gen. JEREZ is still in Washington.

The Central American States are more than ever impressed with the necessity of forming a confederacy for their mutual protection.

The Government has just received Mexican dates to Nov. 25, which came overland by a special messenger.

It appears from the official dispatches that the *St. Mary's* arrived very opportunely at Guaymas on the 16th of November.

The truth of the rumor that Mr. AINSA (who had been imprisoned at Guaymas and set at liberty) had arrived at Acapulco is confirmed.

The commotions for the present had subsided, and the regular authorities were restored to the possession of the City Government.

The public mind was still agitated by local troubles as well as by political animosities, growing out of the recent revolution in Sonora.

The Commander of the *St. Mary's* found FREDERICK GORBLITZ, an American citizen, confined in jail, and procured his discharge. The former had not saluted the flag nor the Prefect, and it was not his intention to pay any military honor to the Governor—PESQUIERA—who, it was said, was on his way to Guaymas.

PESQUIERA was carrying on an active war against the adjoining State of Sinaloa, and by the last reports had gained a victory at La Mesia, near Culiacan, which opened the road to the city of Mazatlan, toward which it was said he was moving.

Information had been received of the capture of Guadalajara, by DEGOLLADO, of the Juarez Party, after the assassination of BLANCARTE, the military commandante. The city had been delivered up to pillage. When this news reached Mazatlan, the inhabitants determined to defend their city against the Constitutionalists.

The French residents had banded themselves together for mutual protection, and all the foreigners had contributed the means of making an addition of four hundred men to the regular garrison.

The balance in the Treasury, on Monday last, was $2,592,000. The receipts of the week previous were $661,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,117,000, and that of the drafts issued $1,484,000—a reduction from last week of $823,000.

Captain McCLUNEY has been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron, *vice* McINTOSH, who will return to Georgia to recruit his health.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS—RELATIVE POWER OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

In a little over a year from this time the eighth census of the United States must be taken, in accordance with the constitutional provision requiring an enumeration of the people every tenth year. The law under which the last census was taken, contains a clause giving it vitality again in 1860, unless Congress shall, in the meantime, have otherwise provided for taking the census in that year. Notice has been given in the House of Representatives of a new Census bill, which seems to have for its object to prevent the collection of any data beyond the mere enumeration of the people—thus [rejecting] all the valuable statistics in regard to manufactures, agricultural and all the varied branches of industry in which our people are engaged.

Certainly if these statistics cannot be promptly compiled and put in shape for reference, they lose much of their value. It is a remarkable fact that there are now engaged, in the Interior Department, a Superintendent and a corps of clerks, compiling statistics collected in 1850; and it is said that years will still be required to finish that work. This is all wrong; and it is to be hoped that Congress will enact some provision which shall limit the time within which all the census statistics must be ready for public use, and exclude from publication—and, far as possible from collection too—all matter which can not be made practically available, at least within two years time. If the statistics of the industrial interests, and of vitality, &c., cannot be thus promptly obtained, it will be far better to confine the Federal Census to the simple enumeration of population, leaving to the States themselves the work of computing the value of products of the soil, and of the various pursuits of their people.

This subject of the Census, and the ratio to be established under it for representation in Congress, is already becoming a matter of speculation among politicians generally, and of special alarm to Southern men. The present House of Representatives is thus divided, sectionally:

	Reps.
Northern, or Free States	146
Southern, or Slave States	90

What shall be the relative power of the two sections after 1860? It is not difficult to arrive at an estimate which shall approximate very near to accuracy. Let us take as a basis for the calculation of the population of the several States, the last popular vote in each. By doing this, and adopting the same ratio as under the last Census, we arrive at the actual increase of strength in the Free States during the last eight years.

We can not well apply this plan of enumeration to the Slave States, because the negro element, which enters so largely into their representation, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Enough may be gathered from the following table, however, to prove that during the next decade the Free States must have at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths of members of the lower House of Congress:

STATES.	Number of Votes Polled at the last Election.	Population calculated on the basis of 5⅜ people to the vote.	Number of Members of Congress at the present ratio, viz.: 93,000.	Present number of Members.	Gain.	Loss.
Maine	111,493	613,211	6	6	—	—
N. Hampshire	71,556	393,558	4	3	1	—
Vermont	52,998	291,489	3	3	—	—
Massachusetts	177,056	973,808	10	11	—	1
Rhode Island	19,819	108,054	1	2	—	1
Connecticut	80,325	441,887	4	4	—	—
New-York	597,389	3,285,639	35	33	2	—
New-Jersey	99,446	546,953	6	5	1	—
Pennsylvania	460,395	2,532,172	27	25	2	—
Ohio	386,497	2,125,733	23	21	2	—
Indiana	235,431	1,294,870	14	11	3	—
Illinois	251,237	1,382,803	15	9	6	—
Michigan	125,558	690,569	7	4	3	—
Iowa	94,735	521,042	5	2	3	—
Wisconsin	119,512	657,316	7	3	4	—
California	108,458	597,919	6	2	4	—
Total	3,001,905	16,456,123	173	144	31	2

Minnesota, it is estimated, will have three members after 1860; but not having yet voted as a State in any general election, is not given in the above list. If, therefore, under the next census the ratio of representation is fixed at say 110,000 instead of 93,000, (in round numbers), as at present, so as to keep the number of Representatives at 233, the House of Representatives after 1860 will be divided as follows:

Representatives of Free States	155
Representatives of Slave States	78

Showing a gain of 9 members to the former and a loss of 12 to the latter.

The rumor which comes to us by way of New-Orleans, announcing that a revolution was believed to be about to break out in Cuba, has excited much interest here, and given rise to a great deal of speculation. The general disposition, however, is to accept it as a false alarm, for no one seems to have been aware that any movement of the kind was contemplated. If, however, it should prove to be true, and France responds to the call of the Spanish authorities for aid in suppression of the rebellion, it becomes an interesting query: "What position will the Government of the United States take? Will such interposition in the affairs of this hemisphere be such a movement as Mr. BUCHANAN has pledged the country to resist at all hazards?" Here may be another propitious opportunity for ventilating our Monroe doctrine in all its interpretations, and ascertaining whether it is a sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting suit of political faith, or something else. S.

CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE BRITISH PROJECT—A SCHEME FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION THROUGH MEXICO, ETC.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

It is stated that the Republican members of Congress have come to the conclusion that, owing to the state of parties, nothing will be done, at this session, in regard to a modification of the tariff, or of a railroad to the Pacific. Other accounts ascribe a similar conclusion to Democratic members. But it appears, notwithstanding, that the state of parties in the Senate is such as will probably secure the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in that body, by a small majority. In the House there may be more doubt, on account of the difficulties arising, not from scruples of economy or of constitutional power, but from the choice of a route.

But whatever may be the result of the projects before Congress, it is very certain that channels of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, across the American continent, have become a commercial necessity, and will be effected. To British enterprise and policy, the world will, no doubt, be indebted for a continuous railroad from the Canadas to British Columbia, and this route will be shorter by two thousand miles between England and China than the Panama route.

A southern route is also offered to American enterprise through Mexico to the Pacific, and this has lately attracted much attention from the fact that the route will be self-sustaining, and more rapid, safe and cheap for trade and travel, than any that we now have, or are likely to have. The two oceans approach each other more nearly in the Gulfs of Mexico and California than any other line within the temperate zone. The points of nearest approach are Aransas Bay in Texas and Mazatlan.

The direct distance is about 600 miles, and the engineering difficulties of railroad construction are said to be less than upon any other known route on the continent. The region is well watered and well supplied with fuel, provisions, and building materials. The way travel on this route will, it is believed, sustain the road—an advantage which cannot be claimed for any other route. A sum not exceeding fifteen millions, and quite within the limits of private means, will complete the road. The right of way has been granted to an American company, together with great facilities for the construction of the road—all the materials employed in which are to be free of duty.

The harbor of Aransas is the only one on the Gulf of Mexico adapted to become the Atlantic terminus of this remarkable inter-oceanic highway. The harbor at Mazatlan is safe and commodious. A Texas company is chartered for the purpose of continuing a railroad, within that State, to Aransas Bay, and thence to the Rio Grande, with liberal aid from the State. Upon the completion of the Texan road there will be a continuous and direct line of railroad from Portland, in Maine, to the Rio Grande, and it will remain only to continue this line through Mexico to Mazatlan to serve as a highway to the Pacific, which will meet the requirements of commerce and travel, and bind the Northern and Southern Atlantic, and the Gulf States, more closely to each other, and connect them with our States on the Pacific

Thus it would seem that the desired railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific is already made or provided for, with the exception of an interval of about six or seven hundred miles, and that measures have been taken to complete it. No aid is asked from the Federal Government for this object, except to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the route of the road proposed through Mexico. As to the protection of the right of way and of the road, and all American interests connected with it by the United States Government, there can be no hesitation. The principles announced in the late Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the letter of Gen. CASS to Gen. LAMAR, apply to the case. But no difficulty is expected to arise from Mexico in the construction or use of this road through her territory, and, on the contrary, the project is regarded as the promise of a better day for Mexico. ION.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—James Gray *vs.* The owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch.*—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the steamer *General Clinch.*

From the West.

PEACE WITH THE NAVAJO INDIANS—THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE—THE GOLD MINES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Mr. YOST, Agent of the Navajo Indians, writes to the *Republican*, from Fort Defiance, that a peace was concluded with the Chief of that nation Nov. 20. Mr. YOST, who is also editor of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, denies that that paper ever justified the acts of the Navajoes, as reported in a telegram from Independence some time since.

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, conductor on the Overland Mail Route between Fort Smith and Red River, has arrived here, having traveled the line to Tipton on horseback. He reports the road from Tipton to Springfield the worst ever traveled by coach, requiring forty hours to make the trip, while with ordinary roads the time necessary is only eighteen hours. The whole route is now thoroughly stocked and equipped, and every facility is afforded for speed and safety of travel. Mr. CAMPBELL says that Mr. BUTTERFIELD has purchased a large farm in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Ark., and designs to make it his future residence.

Authentic accounts, confirmatory of the previous advices respecting the richness and extent of the Kansas and Nebraska gold mines, continue to pour in.

From Albany.

THE CANAL BOARD—GOVERNOR KING AND THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

In the Canal Board, to-day, the question came up on the adoption of the memorial, prepared by Mr. RUGGLES, asking Congress for aid from the General Government for improvements of the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego. The prayer of the memorial, and all that portion bearing upon the facts, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

It was understood to-day that Gov. KING would issue a proclamation for the removal of the troops from Staten Island.

The proclamation, however, was delayed in consequence of the non-reception of the necessary letter from the Sheriff of Staten Island.

Gov. KING gives a farewell party to-night.

Counterfeits on the State Bank of Troy.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A very large quantity of counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the State Bank of Troy has been circulated in the Western cities lately. The bills are so well executed that the most expert detectives have been deceived and large quantities taken by the Banks. Eight hundred dollars of this money was received at the Assorting House and sent to the Bank Department, where it was examined and pronounced a fraud, although had it not been known that such bills were circulating even the Register, whose name was on them, might have been deceived. To-day $2,000 worth was received by the State Bank of Troy, with the Exchanges from the Western cities, and returned to the agencies in this city and New-York. The State Bank of Troy has issued a circular calling in all their twenties so that they may be destroyed.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 30—9 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 18th inst. Weather calm and clear.

Large Fire at Booneville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out at Booneville, Mo., this morning, destroying a whole block of brick buildings, including the *Observer* newspaper office. Loss $56,000; insurance $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire at Columbia, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out here yesterday, and seventy bales of cotton, with several mules and horses, were burned up. The property belonged to the estate of RICHARD SANDLEY, and was insured.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Missouri Legislature permanently organized yesterday by the election of Mr. COFFEY, Democrat, as Speaker, Mr. MOSELY, Clerk of the House, and Mr. HOUGH, Secretary of the Senate. The Governor's Message says the amount received into the Treasury for the two years ending Oct. 1, was $1,361,000, and the expenditures $1,132,000. In speaking of Railroads he says the amount loaned by the State is $24,950,000, of which Bonds have been issued to the amount of $19,056,000, leaving an amount due of $5,894,000. The Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road has exhausted the aid granted, but asks no further assistance from the State. The completion of the Pacific Road to Kansas City demands additional aid, which, the Governor hopes, will not be withheld. The North Missouri and Iron Mountain Roads have declared their inability to pay the interest on the State Bonds on the 1st of January; this failure involves the sale of the Roads at auction, but, in consideration of the early completion of the North Missouri to its intersection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road, which will place it on a paying basis, and the limited business of the Iron Mountain Road, in consequence of the general depression of business and the inability of the Company to derive the benefit of the balance due from the State under the restriction of the act of the last Legislature until March 1, the Governor advises that, instead of selling the defaulting Roads, measures be taken to assure the State of the faithful application of the receipts of companies to their legitimate purposes, and that they be allowed, until a fair opportunity is offered them, to test their ability to pay. The geological survey is progressing rapidly, and disclosing exhaustless quantities of iron, lead, copper and coal. Some additional legislation is suggested in order to harmonize the different interests growing out of the Banking Law. As an evidence of the advancement of the cause of education the Governor says, the number of public school-houses has increased in three years from fifteen hundred and forty-six to thirty-three hundred and eighty, and the amount of money raised for building schoolhouses from $30,000 to $130,000. The establishment of an Agricultural College is urged. The Governor congratulates the Legislature and people of the State upon the results of the recent dangerous and treasonable efforts to engender discord and dissatisfaction relative to our domestic institutions, and in speaking of the comity between the States says, he has received resolutions from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire in reference to Slavery, but as their spirit does not accord with the liberality which characterizes the bond of union, which makes the several States one people, he has not thought it proper to acknowledge their receipt, and shall not furnish them to the Assembly unless they are specially called for. He also says, if the States would perpetuate the General Government, and secure its citizens the good it was intended to confer, they should not intermeddle with their respective rights, the protection of which was a consideration for entering into the original compact. A diversity of sentiments and opinions must necessarily exist, but such differences should be kept in subjection to the spirit of toleration.

The Bay State Mill Corporation Reorganized.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Bay State Mill Corporation, of Lawrence, organized to-day under the name of the Washington Mills, by electing a Board of Directors and other officers. JOSEPH S. FAY was chosen Treasurer. His bonds are $30,000. The capital is limited to $2,000,000. An excess of subscription of over $1,700,000 is to be divided among the creditors of the Bay State Mills.

Illinois Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

DANIEL C. CONKLING, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, in opposition to Mr. HODGES, the Democratic nominee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

Detention of the Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30—Noon.

Neither the Fall River, Stonington, or Norwich steamboat trains have yet arrived here.

Weather Reports.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—9 A. M.

MONTREAL.—Clear; therm. 14° below zero.
ISLAND POND, Vt.—Clear; therm. 30° below zero.
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—Clear; therm. 4° below zero.
ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Wind W.; therm. 16° below zero.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Clear: therm. 10° below zero.
ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Clear; therm. 23° below zero.
BOSTON.—Commenced snowing this morning; therm. 15° above zero
PORTLAND, Me.—Clear; therm. 2° below zero.
BANGOR, Me.—Wind N.; clear; therm. 12° below zero.
CALAIS, Me.—Wind N. W.; clear; therm. 14° below zero.

The Cargo of the Slave-Yacht Wanderer.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

It is said that there are two or three hundred Africans, of very recent importation, now located in this District, near the Savannah River, and not far below Hamburg. We have not seen them. But they *have been* seen, as we informed; and the strange circumstance is an undisputed reality. Much mystery envelops the case. No one knows (or will allow that he knows) either who brought these Africans here or who has them in keeping. Many surmises are afloat as to what will be done with them. Some say they can now be bought at from $500 to $1,000 per head. But there appears to be no one who will make a guarantee title. One rumor is, that the gang is now being scattered in small squads over the country, so as to defy the vigilance of the Government officials who are on the alert to discover the authors of the whole transaction and the exact nature of the transaction. There was a talk of some being sent towards this vicinity,—have you seen them? "*Have you seen the Africans?*" is now as frequent a query in Edgefield as "*Have you seen the Blacksmith?*" is in the advertising columns of some Northern journals. And this question is frequently followed up by another, viz.: "*Would you buy them, if you could get them cheap?*" There's the rub. On one side stands cupidity, beckoning to the bargain; on the other the laws of the country denouncing a heavy penalty upon the offence.

But there is also another influence at work, and that is the moral force of public opinion. If we do not entirely mistake the indications, this influence is adverse to the business in hand. For one, we regret and deprecate it. Opposed to the renewal of the African Slave-trade on grounds of expediency, we are doubly so while the traffic remains forbidden by the laws of the land. The aim of those who are engaged in the present affair is perhaps a good one in their estimation of the subject. Looking upon the proceeding from a different stand-point, we feel it to be our duty as a gazeteer to advise our citizens to think well before they commit themselves to the support or countenance of the African Slave-trade in any shape and however tempting.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The *Wanderer* case was continued to-day. Capt. CHRISTY was recalled and testified, that on Dec. 2, he went from Brunswick to Jekyl Island and saw negroes landed by unknown white men. He supposed the number was about three hundred. Some of them were put on his steamer and conveyed fourteen miles above Savannah.

Other witnesses were sworn, but the testimony was unimportant. The case was then adjourned in consequence of the illness of one of the prisoners.

The *Republican* of this morning says that two of the recently-imported Africans have been arrested at Macon and brought to Savannah. They were *en route* to Southwestern Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The project to build a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independence-square, in Philadelphia, all the thirteen original States contributing to it, has not been received in South Carolina with the same favor extended to it in other States. The Committee on Federal Relations in the House, reported against it, when a spirited debate ensued. Mr. READ moved to set aside the report as unworthy South Carolina. They were asked to contribute to recording past deeds, not present hours, and no relations existing between North and South could obliterate the feelings of pride in their ancestors. Mr. ELLIOTT wanted the monument where the South could see it, and not where they would be precluded from visiting it at Philadelphia. Mr. WHALLEY thought that while they were in the Union they were of the Union. He wished the monument to be built on free soil, as an eternal monument of those principles which their forefathers held and promulgated, and that in case of a dissolution of the Union, it should turn and say, "In defiance of the lessons of the past, you have sundered a Union with the South, which should have been perpetual." Mr. MACFARLAN objected to the monument being in Philadelphia, because he could not take his slave servant to see it without danger of his running away. Mr. WILLIAMS desired the State to save her money till she should want it for self-protection. The recent Pennsylvania elections should be a warning to them, and unless they intended to remain in the Union, they should not contribute towards the building of this monument. The bill to contribute the money was postponed indefinitely, and so South Carolina saves her $6,000 to purchase disunion powder.

One Elijah Cartwright has been arrested at Pittsburg for the seduction of a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Walker. Cartwright pretended to be a minister, presented the young lady a Bible, waited upon her to Church, ruined her and left. A fortnight since, he married at Youngstown, Penn., and the mother of his victim then had him arrested. He is in jail.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Their Mineral and Agricultural Resources—Letter from Lieut. Mowry.

From the Washington Union.

The *States*, in its issue of Thursday, contained an article which, admitting the great mineral wealth of Arizona and Sonora, studiously depreciated their advantages in every other respect. It was my intention to have answered *seriatim* the editorial of the *States*, showing the glaring errors of fact, geography and inference. My letters received by the last overland mail save me this trouble, and I am content to submit them to the public with the following comments:

1. I know the people who have written these letters and certify to their entire veracity.

2. Arizona contains a large arable region. Though it has never been claimed as a great agricultural State, yet, on the Rio Grande, the Gila and its branches, there are large tracts *entirely unoccupied*, open for settlement, and on which the farmer can raise the sugar and corn, cotton, all the small grains, *two crops a year*, by irrigation.

Although Arizona is not a heavily-timbered country, there is in the agricultural portions an abundance of the best fuel in the world—the mezquit; in the mountains there is pine, some oak; in the San Pedro Valley, near its mouth, a fine growth of ash; on and near the line at the head of the Santa Cruz valley, walnut, though the quantity is limited. The Santa Cruz and its branches are heavily timbered with cottonwood, the Santa Cruz especially, of very large growth. North of the Gila the several varieties of timber are abundant and grow to great size.

3. Emigration is practicable by the Southern route, at all seasons of the year.

4. The whole western boundary of Arizona, by the Colorado River, which is navigable, is now in direct intercourse with San Francisco, by steam, and has been by sailing-vessels for several years past.

5. The "howling wilderness" of 1,000 miles only exists in the imagination of the *States*. The Overland Mail Company have stations and houses every few miles throughout the Territory, and on the Mail road and between the settlements, rapidly growing, there is constant travel and intercourse. Sonora is even better off, having more large towns, and the best seaport on the Pacific coast.

6. There are better opportunities for profitable investment in Arizona and Sonora than in any part of the United States. This I know, and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who cares to inquire.

The late extraordinary developments in reference to Arizona, are simply the result of the improved medium of communication by the overland mail. It has never been claimed, by me at least, that the country west of Tucson to the Colorado River, *except the valley of the Gila*, was an inviting country, or susceptible of agricultural settlement, save in limited localities. The valley of the Gila, now the great gold region, and its branches, will sustain a very large population. The want of water complained of at the "gold diggins" existed in California until the construction of the immense system of canals and ditches which have become so profitable to individuals and companies. Arizona has the advantage of not requiring them so long or so expensive. The Territory, from the Rio Grande west to the Santa Cruz, is the finest grazing country the sun ever shone on. The records of the War Department contain abundant evidence in the reports of Colonel BONNEVILLE and others, and the letters of General LANE, of Oregon, and Colonel JACK HAYS, of Texas, who traversed the Territory long before it belonged to the United States, are evidence of the highest possible character on this point.

DANIEL WEBSTER said in the Senate, on one occasion, that "California is the land of centipedes, scorpions, and rattlesnakes, and that he would not give one dollar for all the agricultural land in it. To-day it is among the first of agricultural States. The *States* evidently forgot that Sonora exports yearly to California large quantities of seed wheat, and that Guaymas is one of the largest flour-exporting ports of the Pacific, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the State.

I shall say nothing of the great mineral resources of the Territory except that I, more than two years ago, predicted, through the Press, the developments of the past few months, and those daily appearing. They seem to be admitted on all sides. I may, however, express my regret that the *States*, so good an authority on all Anglo-Spanish questions, should have gone so wide of the mark in reference to Arizona and Sonora. There has been no effort to puff Arizona or Sonora into the proportions of a "national humbug." On the contrary, no portion of our country has been so much abused as Arizona since her acquisition. She has survived it all, and, under very adverse circumstances, has steadily increased in population and importance. It is too late in the day now to write her down. My business here is simply to present the facts of her condition to Congress, to show that she only asks for her people, much greater in number and much more exposed than those of any other Territory, the protection of the laws of the United States.

For every word I have written or spoken with reference to the resources or necessities of the Territory and people, I have the honor to represent I have the warrant of fact.

During the three years past I have studied the subject of our Southern Territory and the adjoining Mexican provinces with facilities that no other person possessed, and I have verified my researches by personal observation. Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, Dec. 26, 1858.

FORT FILLMORE, (New-Mexico,)
Dec. 15, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I am here on business, and will return in a few days.

The silver mines are getting better every day, and we all anticipate a rich time.

The gold mines recently discovered on the Gila River are extensive. Not two weeks since the river had not been prospected over sixty miles; up to the 1st of December it had been prospected one hundred and sixty miles, and was found to be richer in gold. There are some 650 men now at work there, and the last overland mail-stage brings news that they passed some 500 men *en route* from California there, and many more coming. Several vessels are already starting with provisions, tools, &c., from San Francisco, to meet the wants and demands of those people. Should this emigration continue, which it will, there will be *fifty thousand* souls in Arizona in twelve months. Success to Arizona! I say; and this must make it at once a Territory. The yield is from $4 to $150 per day per man. With all this we must have a Territory and troops to support and protect the people in their first adventures to open the rich mineral wealth of this country, which is acknowledged by all to be the richest country on this continent. The Government should take immediate active measures to protect these people. They call loudly for assistance, and they *must* have it.

Specimens of silver have recently been shown, from off your land, worth $16,000 to the ton.

I only have time to say a few words. From the above you can form some idea of what we are doing.

Anything about Arizona in Press, cut out, and inclose in letters to me at Buchanan.

Will drop you a line before long.

Yours truly,

ELIAS BROWN.

MESILLA, Nov. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The exports from the gold mines are good; it appears that men are making from $10 to $50 per day, and very few have anything like proper means of working to advantage. As a general thing, they are carrying the dirt from one to two miles on their backs, and washing it in ordinary pans; still, it appears that they are being pretty well paid for their work. From all appearances, we are going to have a second California of Arizona. There are numbers here only waiting to hear from Mr. APPED, (who has been written to by Judge HOPPIN to visit the mines,) and, if he reports favorably, they will bundle up and leave for the "diggins" at once; though, even now, no one doubts but there is plenty of gold there. Mr. WRIGHTSON passed here to-day, with his train; he and his party appear to be getting along finely; he supplied himself with beef, pork, lard, &c., here, for the remainder of his trip. He appears to go prepared to make the mountains in Arizona disgorge their precious metals. The people of Arizona are beginning to crawl out of that state of lethargy in which they had gotten into, and are now beginning to hold up their heads a little, whether it is because of the discovery of the rich gold placers, or of the fact that they have faith that Congress will not longer delay in giving them a government and that protection to which every American citizen has a right to expect—perhaps both. They do not believe that Congress will continue to lend a deaf ear to their prayers, particularly that they are convinced that they ask it because they feel that it is due to them. If 12,000 or 15,000 souls are not entitled to a government and protection, I ask, in the name of God, what number is requisite? Will double this number do? If so, we will have them within a very few months; only give us a government, and we will very soon have the population not only to make a respectable Territory, but a populous State. We will in a short time leave New-Mexico so far in the shade that she will be ashamed of herself—that is, if she or her people know what shame is. What we may lack in growing hemp, cotton, and other staples, we will make up in hard metal—gold, silver, copper, &c.; and what we may lack in other ways we will make up in cattle, sheep, mules, &c., which may be raised at little or no cost on our grassy plains and mountain sides. In my opinion, there is no country under the sun which offers greater advantages to the stock-raiser than Arizona. The fact is, our cattle, sheep, &c., keep for the year round on our Grama-grass. They have not better beef in any market in the United States than we have in Mesilla, with all their advantages of stall-feeding. Here our beeves never even smell an ear of corn. But, I repeat, we lack Government and protection to develop to advantage the great resources of Arizona. Very truly yours, JAS. A. LUCAS.

The Hon. S. MOWRY, Delegate to Congress from Arizona, Washington, D. C.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, the 4th proximo. It is stated that the Governor's forthcoming message will present a most gratifying financial exhibition. The Senate, which is Democratic by one majority, will probably elect the Hon. John Creswell Speaker, and General Wm. H. Miller Clerk. In the House, the Opposition majority is over thirty, and the contest for Speaker is quite spirited between Colonel McClure, W. C. A. Lawrence and S. B. Chase, Esqs. For Clerk and other officers their name is "legion."

Marshal Randon, ex-Governor-General of Algeria, has arrived in Paris.

Nicaragua Meeting at Tombigbee, Ala.

From the Tombigbee Press, Extra.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Columbus and Lowndes Counties convened on Saturday, the 18th, to take into consideration the state of affairs in Central America, Southern emigration to Nicaragua, and the recent outrages committed by a British cruiser upon an American vessel at Greytown.

On motion, Col. JOHN GILMER was called to the Chair, and B. H. BOOTH appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Col. GILMER explained the object of the meeting, and declared the meeting ready for business.

The Hon. WM. S. BARRY then addressed the meeting in a brief and stirring manner, upon the importance of immediate action on the part of our people to secure, not only the rights of the South, but the whole country.

Major O'HARA, of Mobile, was then introduced by Mr. WOOLRIDGE, and proceeded to address the citizens upon the subject they had assembled to consider. He reviewed at length the history of the persecutions of Gen. WALKER, by Federal and judicial authorities, with an account of the many obstacles he had encountered and overcome. He gave a cheering account of the prospects of the Southern emigration movement. The conduct of our own and other Governments was characterized as it deserved, and this part of the speaker's remarks were received with great applause and approbation.

The Hon. HENRY S. DICKINSON was then called for, who, in an address of some length, directed the attention of his hearers to the condition of the South—her inequality in the Government, and the necessity of immediate action by the Southern people, for the purpose of acquiring territory to restore that equality. He called upon one and all to come forward and aid General WALKER with funds and voices, in the noble enterprise in which he is engaged, for by doing thus, we aid ourselves.

Mr. WOOLRIDGE then introduced the following resolutions, which had been prepared by Mr. BARRY and which were unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic applause:

Resolved, That the course of the Spanish-American Republics, since their emancipation from Spanish authority, justifies the most serious apprehension of their inability to sustain a republican form of government.

Resolved, That since the time of the recognition of her independence by Spain, Central America has gradually declined in wealth, population and all the material and moral resources that constitute a State, and appears to be continually tending towards entire anarchy and political dissolution.

Resolved, That a people who can neither discharge the duties, nor exact the rights of nationality, forfeits the claim to be regarded as one of the family of nations.

Resolved, That composed as this Union is, of States on the two oceans, separated by a wide extent of uninhabited and almost impassable territory, the right of passage across the Isthmus of Central America is of such urgent and prominent importance as to justify us in securing it at all hazards.

Resolved, That if the States within whose territories the most practicable routes across the Isthmus lie, are either unable or unwilling to grant us the privilege of transit and secure us properly in its enjoyment, the right of imminent necessity, in view of our situation, will justify us in taking such measures as will give us a route of transit and protect it from the interruption of local anarchy.

Resolved, That in view of the established incapacity of the present mongrel population of Nicaragua to sustain a Government that can give protection to its own people, or the citizens of other States temporally within its territory, and of the great importance to this Union of a route through that State, there seems to be but three remedies for the evil: 1st, for this Government to take possession of it; 2d, to allow some other Government to acquire it, or to allow the influx of an emigration that will give the population of Nicaragua the moral and intellectual elements out of which a stable Government can be erected.

Resolved, That it is not the policy of this Government to acquire possession of Nicaragua except as a matter of extreme necessity; that it is equally clear that our safety will not allow us to permit France, England or any other nation to take possession of that country, and therefore the only remedy for the anomalous condition of Nicaragua is to permit the influx of such immigration as will enable that State to retain her place among the family of nations.

Resolved, That so far as we are informed, the emigration to Nicaragua, lately proposed by Gen. WM. WALKER, and now in process of execution, is compatible with the laws of this country and of nations; and interference by Federal authority is an unwarranted usurpation of power.

Resolved, That the removal of General WALKER from the territory of Nicaragua (by the officers of this Government) on two previous occasions was without warrant of the law either of nations or of this country, and a flagrant usurpation by officers of the Navy, and a breach of the rights of General WALKER and those under his command, and of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Resolved, That the recent boarding of an American vessel by British officers in the waters of Nicaragua, and compelling her to return to the United States without landing her passengers, was the natural result of the conduct of our own Government in thrice interfering to remove General WALKER from Nicaragua, and is an insult to this nation for which the most immediate and ample reparation should be exacted.

Resolved, That to grant the right of transit, and couple with it conditions that render it vexatious or nugatory, is equivalent to a denial of that right; and a condition demanded or imposed by Nicaragua, that all American passengers who cross her territory shall sail from only one port of this Union, is unjust, burdensome and insulting, and ought to be rejected and resisted by this Government.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions to aid the cause of immigration to Nicaragua, and that we commend the subject to the Southern public as one in which they from their peculiar situation have an especial interest.

Before the adoption of the resolutions, the motion pending, R. A. LEIGH, Esq., being called for, ascended the stand and spoke in a most earnest, chaste and forcible manner, and urged their adoption.

After the passage of the resolutions, Col. GILMER enlarged upon the remarks of the speaker, and requested the indulgence of a little time to appoint the Committee provided for in the first resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, giving unmistakable evidence of their satisfaction, and a desire and determination to promote the interests of the objects for which it assembled.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Committee referred to:

Dr. W. W. Humphries, A. S. Humphries, the Hon. W. S. Barry, the Hon. Beverly Matthews, the Hon. Thos. W. Harris, Dr. Wm. M. Shepard, and the Hon. Henry S. Dickinson.

JOHN GILMER, Chairman.

B. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cuba an Independent Colony—Spain and the United States.

From the Washington Union.

There may be wisdom in the policy which confers despotic authority upon the Captain-General of Cuba. It accords substantially with the principles of the home Government. Her Catholic Majesty is aware that where so much authority is to be exercised it is necessary that it should be concentrated. Cuba is in the condition of perpetual war; it is a grand camp, under the command of a General. There is no dispute about these facts; nor do we deprecate their existence on any other ground than as they bear injuriously upon American interests. Spain has a right to cripple her industry, paralyze her energies, or commit murder or suicide within her own territorial limits, but she should confine her offensive acts to her own subjects. Her object is to make money out of the people of Cuba, and in order to do so she must adopt the most efficient means for holding the island. The bridle has been seized, and must be held till the traveler delivers all his money. This is precisely our idea of the position of the Spanish Government and its Colony. But the people of the United States have a right to complain of the whole arrangement.

For all domestic purposes Cuba is an independent government. Absolute power is conferred upon the Captain-General, and is exercised by him. He is wholly irresponsible for his acts. He cannot be called to the least account while in office, nor can he be subsequently held, though he may, of course, at any time, be dismissed. There is a double evil in this system—it authorizes the commission of a palpable wrong, and makes it legal by the simple attributes of power. One party robs, and another is responsible for the felony. The law is violated by the agent with absolute impunity. He has full power to do wrong, but none whatever to redress grievances. He may plunder and rob, but cannot even apologize, much less make restitution. It is easy to see that such a Government is, to all intents and purposes, wholly irresponsible. It is nothing less than a license to use all the people of the Island, foreign and native, for the direct benefit of the home Government and the incidental benefit of the Captain-General and his defendants. In relation to this subject President BUCHANAN, in his recent annual message, says:

"Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain-General for information, and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba."

Every one at all conversant with our political history, knows that the American people are magnanimous and charitable. They are not without courage and intelligence, but they have shown an aversion, bordering on cowardice, to exacting justice of the weak States of this continent. They have suffered under more petty insults, more petty wrongs, more petty manœuvre in avoidance of the honorable adjustment of disputes, more inconvenience and delays from local Governments, than is wholly consistent with bravery, integrity and fair dealing. They have chosen rather to shield an offending power than to protect their own citizens. They have neglected to do their duty, fearing that, being strong, they might be charged with exercising power against a defenceless neighbor. All the world should understand this.

They should know that a single hostile demonstration on the part of this Government would release nearly the whole population of Cuba from the chains which bind them to the Spanish throne—that it is in our power to cover the whole American coast with armed vessels; to call into the field a million of men, and leave in the pursuits of agriculture and of manufacture a force sufficient to subsist them. Against Cuba we are doubly armed—in our own strength and in the purely involuntary relations subsisting between the people and the Government of the island. The power of the latter is in its terrors—in its means of destroying estates and impoverishing its subjects. It holds the purse-strings, and fingers the products of industry. All this would vanish like mist before an army of deliverance from the States. And yet we continue to submit to petty grievances from a Colonial Government that it is not only weak, but thus holds its power purely by sufferance. It is due to Spain that she should be better informed. It is not her Army and Navy that have helped her to retain Cuba; it is the neutrality laws of the United States, and the indisposition of our people to take advantage of a helpless neighbor. She ought to be just to us in all the relations of life; and, above all, she ought to provide the surest means of redressing the grievances which our people have suffered at the hands of the Government of Cuba. If that Government is armed with power to do wrong, it should be armed with powers of redress. If it is created as an independent State for practical purposes, it should be endowed with faculties for dealing with other governments in reference to all those matters which come within the scope of its general administration.

What proposition can be plainer than this? How, indeed, is it possible to maintain good relations with a government which is armed with offensive powers and disarmed of all remedial authority? They thus invite a resort to force in each particular case; for it is only when menaced with punishment that they are empowered to satisfy the wrongs they have inflicted. A system so mischievous is dangerous to the peace of all parties; and if Spain has a grain of appreciation of her true interests, she will promptly modify her Cuban managements in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message.

Affairs of Minnesota—The Pacific Railroad—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

As our last election for members of the Legislature has resulted in the choice of more Republicans than will warrant Gov. SIBLEY in calling a session this Winter, St. Paul is called upon to mourn for "Solons" lost by his fiat to Minnesota and mankind. The dignified bearing and salubrious sallies, the *impromptu* eloquence, and practical jokes, which instructed and amused the people in the last sessions of our Legislature, having passed into the calm repose of tradition, public attention is being called to practical measures for the development and prosperity of this youthful but fast growing State. That a railroad must at some day not far distant connect Lake Superior with Puget's Sound is believed by all who have studied the topography, resources, and climate of the country through which it must pass, the accumulative triumphs of genius and enterprise, and the immense advantages which such a thoroughfare would give to the West and the world. The march of emigration to Fraser's River is creating an immediate demand for a Pacific Railroad, and it would be to the honor and sagacity of Congress to forward it by all reasonable means to a prompt and satisfactory completion. Whatever may be said of the advantages of a more Southern route will fail to convince when the full light of research and comparison is let in on the claims and advantages of the Northwest. The statesmen of Great Britain are already wide awake to the feasibility of such a route, and if something is not done by Congress in a very short time, there can be no doubt but Britain will have the honor of constructing the first railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

St. Paul is steadily growing in wealth, population and power, and should the disastrous effects of the financial crisis soon die away with the causes which produced it, St. Paul may with confidence look forward to a future not less prosperous than that of St. Louis and New-Orleans. In educational, religious and social advantages it is now second to no city in the world. Your worthy namesake here, the *Times*, having secured the services of the late popular Editor of the *Minnesotian*, bids fair to become one of the most influential papers in the West.

The Supreme Court is now in session, and has some sixty cases on the calendar. Young America is dominant on the Bench, all the Judges being as youthful in appearance as they are said to be in the understanding of law. Youth, however, is no disgrace, and they will have ample time to learn.

The weather here is pleasant, and warm for this latitude. Provisions of all kinds plenty and cheap People all "down on" BUCHANAN and his associate fogies. Money tight, and but little of it. City and County scrip going up to par. Police doing nothing. Gamblers looking down in the mouth. Lawyers busy. Let the *Tribune* howl as it will, Minnesota will never sink her honor and future by repudiation.

Yours, &c., W. M. H.

A New Method of Lining Leaden Pipes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The lining of leaden or other metal pipes with some material which shall insure them from internal corrosion has often been attempted. Tin lining has been tried, but that also was pronounced to be injurious to the quality of the water. A lining of gutta-percha or India-rubber will not adhere to the metal, therefore such pipes have been inserted within leaden ones, which have been drawn longer to reduce the bore so as to clasp tightly the interior pipe, but the inner pipe not being adhesive to the leaden covering moisture gets in at the joinings and the corrosion becomes more dangerous.

It has now been discovered that though pure gutta-percha will not adhere to the metal pipe, a combination of that with other substances will adhere most firmly, and a patent has been taken out for a compound. The result can however be attained by mixing gutta-percha with shellac, benzoin, or any of such gums dissolved in spirits, or by any other method. India-rubber can be used instead, or can be mixed with gutta-percha. Tar, as a compound, gives an unpleasant taste to the water. The relative proportions should produce a semi-fluid composition; about two-thirds gutta-percha is a good proportion. The composition being poured into the pipe can be drawn through by a clearer, attached to a wire, the head so close fitting as to press a thin layer of the composition to the sides without scraping it off—a little *mop head* would be well suited. A thin layer of the composition is sufficient for all practical purposes of protection against corrosion—it will harden as the spirit used in the composition "evaporates"; a slight infusion of benzoin hastens the hardening.

A lining of pure gutta-percha or India-rubber could be inserted by first putting on a lining of shellac, benzoin or other gum, or of pitch, or of several other substances which will adhere to the metal, to which preparatory lining the gutta-percha or India-rubber (dissolved in any of the usual well-known ways) will tenaciously adhere. Of course the gutta-percha should not be put on till the preparatory lining be quite hard. If a thicker coating be desired, that can be obtained by renewing the coatings of gutta-percha, and each previous layer being allowed to harden before a fresh layer be put on. The lining of shellac, other gums, &c., would not suffice without the coating of gutta-percha, because the first coating of shellac would crack and might spoil. Cisterns could be lined by similar means.

The fastening of the pipe and insertion of faucets can be effectually done by some of these compounds, or by marine glue, or the composition already patented. It is advisable to avoid the fastenings by solder.

The use of gutta-percha or India-rubber, united with tar or any equivalent, about two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter, furnishes an excellent waterproofing for closely-woven canvas—the composition should be pressed so as to penetrate between the threads of the cloth.

The patent alluded to, taken out by myself and another, lies in the secret archives to allow us to perfect our projects. Having, however, discovered, that while I work for the joint interest my conventor contemplates to get a separate patent to himself, I can have no further connection with him, and throw open to the public my improvements.

The machine invented by me for inserting a thick lining, cannot well be described here without drawings.

H. FORBES.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Tschudi arrived at Panama early in December from a trip across the Cordilleras, from Buenos Ayres to Cobija, a distance of upwards of some hundred leagues. He left for Europe in the British steamer, with the object of compiling another work on South America.

Col. A. Van Buren, of South Carolina, has sold all the slaves on his plantation, 210 in number, for $147,000. Col. V. B. is the son of the "Sage of Lindenwold."

It is stated that the Hon. S. A. Douglas will visit Harrisburg during the Winter, and that the Pennsylvanians will receive him with great enthusiasm.

On dit, that Lieutenant-Governor Selden is about to remove to this City, having formed a law partnership with John E. Develin, Esq.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is about to give a series of Shakespearean readings in this City, commencing on the 6th prox.

The Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, proposes to make the tour of Europe for his health.

Albert Pike is *not* dead. The newspapers for once, were mistaken.

VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival in Callao Bay—Appearance of the Country—The Peruvians and their Troubles with Ecuador—The Steamer Lines, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALLAO BAY, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

We arrived here this morning at sunrise. After leaving Payta, my last date, an easy day's steaming brought us to San José, the port of Lambayeque. There is no harbor, and in fact scarcely any perceptible indentation on the coast line. It is only an open and perilous roadstead. Six vessels lay at anchor, about two miles out. Even whaleboats cannot live in the surf along shore. Rafts made of light timber are employed for landing and embarking all goods, baggage or passengers. These carry a sail, and are manned by six or eight Indians, men of medium height and rather stoutly built. The rafts are dangerous affairs. Sometimes they part asunder. Not long ago as many as 49 persons were drowned in this way. When the surf is too violent for even these rafts to be used, the only means of communicating with ships, from the shore, is to send off what is called a *caballito*, or pony, made of rushes; resembling two slim Carolina potatoes, side by side, bound together by the small ends. On this the Indian sits, and, wet to the skin of course, works his way through the most fearful breakers with impunity. The exports of this section of coast are tobacco, in considerable quantities, and sugar. A countryman of ours, named Captain BARNEY, of New-Haven, has a sugar-mill for grinding the cane. This is sent to different points on the coast, in the coarsest form of brown sugar, called Chancaca. Its principal use is the manufacture of rum. Its price, when shipped, is about $3 a cwt. In Lima it sells for $6. The amount of freight shipped on board these steamers has increased very much, and is every day augmenting.

The appearance of the port, from the ship, as of all the neighboring coast, is most arid and uninviting.

Ninety-eight miles more to the south, and the steamer called at the port (!) of Huanchaco; bad enough, though not quite so bad as the last one. Here launches, built in whale-boat fashion, get through the surf and reach the ships. An antique church stands on the bluff behind the port, built in memory of some Spanish mariners, who, many years since, perished near by. Through the glass something like a garden could be seen ashore, and two palm trees; but all the rest wore the arid look of a desert. The launches are manned by nine or ten Indians each, and are propelled by eight oars.

Horses, poultry, pigs, and bales of red peppers, were brought on board for Callao, also a small amount of silver, in bar and coined. The steamer going north usually conveys more of this latter article *en route* for England.

Between this latter port and Callao there are two or three minor ones, as Casma, Huacho, and Huari, at which the mail steamer does not call. A smaller boat called the *Inca*, runs to these ports as well as to others south of Callao. From Huanchaco to Callao is a little less than two days' easy steaming.

Arriving here, we find the Peruvians busy in the commencement of hostilities with their neighbors of Ecuador. I wrote you that we had found a Peruvian frigate blockading Guayaquil. To-day two steamers have been dispatched from this port, with troops to the number of 1,000 men, to land at Guayaquil, and even march on Quito, the capital. The question turns on a portion of territory which has been pledged by Ecuador to its English bondholders; but Peru claims it, and seems determined to sustain the claim by force. About six hours ago the steamers with the troops, infantry and cavalry, left this harbor for the north.

The political condition of Peru is ever unpromising. The country is overburdened with military men; the army and its dependents devour the substance of the nation; and hardly ever is there lack of a "General" to head a revolution and overthrow the Government. The steamer *Valparaiso* came in on the 10th from the South. Chile is in peace, although an attempt had made to take the President's life. It had been frustrated and the affair kept as quiet as possible.

Lieutenant GILLISS and Mr. RAYMOND are on board the *Valparaiso* on their return from the Astronomical expedition. They are well. They have extended their trip to Chile, where Mr. G. has been recived cordially by his former acquaintances.

There are no foreign ships of war here at present, either of the French, American or British flag

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, (British,) i. e. the line from Valparaiso to Panama, have recently put on two new boats, called the *Cloda* and *Prince of Wales*, both propellers. The *Lima* has been sent to England for new engines. The *Bogota* is also to return home, at once, for a similar purpose. I think they have six boats now running on the coast.

The railway from this port to Lima is in successful operation. About six trains pass over the road daily. The fare is 50 cents in first-class cars, and 25 cents in the second—distance being eight miles. Smoking is practised in all the cars without any restriction whatever.

I visited the Mint. The machinery is of Philadelphia make, said to be like that of the United States Mint. However, all was at a stand-still; no coining; no silver.

I also went to the Chamber of the Senate. It is in the old Inquisition. In fact, the Senate meet in the former hall of audience, where those fearful trials took place. The ceiling is a wonderful piece of the most intricate and elaborate carved work. The apartment is full small, though large enough, I suppose, for the assembly that gathers within it.

It will be interesting to ship-owners to know that a sectional dock is to be laid down on the island of San Lorenzo, which bounds this bay on the west. The workmen engaged to set up this dock came with us in this steamer. The owner of the enterprise is a Mr. TERRY, a Peruvian. The dock was built in Jersey City.

The steamers on this coast leave Panama, coming South, twice a month, on the 15th and 30th, at 10 A. M. They arrive at Callao on the 26th and 10th, and at Valparaiso on the 7th and 23d of each respective month, thus making about 25 days for the entire distance from Panama to Valparaiso. The fare is $290.

From Valparaiso to Panama it is $50 less.

The amount of shipping in this bay is less than usual.

Our Minister to Bolivia, General SMITH, has decided to remain a fortnight in Lima before proceeding to his post. X. X.

COAST OF PERU, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

We are south of Arica in the British steamer *Bolivia*, Captain JOHNSTON. Left Callao on the 13th, and next morning at 9 were off the anchorage of the Chincha Islands. Comparatively few ships are loading. It is said there is a better prospect for charters at present than there has been. The supply of guano is still immense—enough to meet the foreign demand, as well as furnish the apple of discord for the political aspirants of Peru for years to come. All unite in giving the most gloomy accounts of the prospects of that misguided country. Now, added to the fratricidal strife of civil war, has come the foolish war with Ecuador. It reminds me of the two sailors who went down to recover the guns from the wreck of the *Royal George*, each being in his diving suit; and having a question about the best method of slinging a gun, while unable to speak, they undertook to settle it with their fists; and one is said actually to have knocked in the bull's-eye of the other's helmet.

In Lima I saw a priest named Padre VIGIL, who has incurred the censure of the Papal Court at Rome because of the strictures he has published on its pretensions. He seems a man of very liberal and generous views, rather advancing in years, and of unusual reading. He mourns over the ignorant condition of his countrymen.

GEN. SMITH, of Connecticut, Minister to Bolivia, concluded to remain in Lima for two weeks, with Mr. CLAY.

From the Chinchas two hours' steaming brought us to Pisco. From this port fine oranges and sweet potatoes are exported to other parts of the coast. Our decks are completely filled up with these. Even the hurricane deck has bags of produce piled up on it. At Pisco an iron pier is in process of construction.

Our next stopping place was Chala, a new port, at which the steamers have called for only about eight months. Near it there are some rich copper mines, yielding, I hear, sixty-seven per cent. The Peruvian Government have stationed a hulk at Chala for passengers and goods, when the surf is too strong for a safe landing to be effected; as was the case when we called there. Owing to the heavily-laden condition of this ship, we were several hours behind our time, not getting there till 8 P. M. The next night, at 10, we reached Islay, the landing port of Arequipa, again behind time. This was the seat of war in the late revolution. Here CASTILLA attacked VIVANCO in April last, and carried the city by storm. Business is now resuming its wonted course. Our freight for Islay was very large.

Yesterday morning the Volcano of Arequipa was in sight from the ship—a beautiful cone. It is not in action at present. It seems to be west of the Snow Mountains; at least, there is no appearance of snow on it. The coast is uninteresting. The only variation in its outline occurs in the case of river valleys coming down from the Snow Mountains. There is scarce any appearance of vegetation in a week's voyaging.

Last night, at 1 o'clock, we reached Arica. This is the port of Tacna, with which town there is connection by railroad. We were twelve hours behind time. Our speed has been very slow—not more than six or seven knots at any time. Here considerable improvement has been effected. A pier has been erected, as well as at Islay and Chala. But all these are poor harbors at the best. We left Arica at eight this morning, and are now running along not more than a mile and a half from the shore. This is precipitous; in fact, for miles and miles it has been perpendicular. It seems about 300 feet high, but the surveys of FITZROY, the Captain tells me, give the hight between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Not a tree, not a plant, not even a blade of grass, has been seen, from the base to the summit of these bluffs, during the sail of four hours we have this morning made in sight of them.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19. Still the same arid, treeless and high coast. All sight of the Snow Mountains is intercepted by these shore bluffs, from which our distance varies from one to three miles. There seem to be no shoals here, and no sunken rocks save close in shore.

Last night at 10 we reached Iquique. This is the port from which saltpetre is exported in great quantities. Eight or ten ships were at anchor. There is not enough water here for drinking. They distil sea-water for this purpose, advertising to supply ships with it at the rate of 2½ cents the imperial gallon. The amount of dissipation here is dreadful. Men plead the scarcity of water as a reason for planting the seeds of the deeper and more unslakable thirst of the inebriate. Iquique is certainly one of the last places at which a man might choose to pass his days, or even a portion of them. The cargo for this port was very abundant, consisting chiefly of vegetables and fruits from the more northern and favored parts of Peru.

We are behind time about twelve hours, and therefore call at all these ports in the night. To-night again we are to call at Cabijah, the only seaport of Bolivia. This is situated in the desert of Atacama, and is also a wretched place. The journey thence to Potosi is made on mules, for hundreds of miles through a desert tract. There are two ways of reaching that seat of fabled wealth, one from Cobija, the other by Arica. The latter is the more expeditious route, but from having to climb the mountains more abruptly, the traveler is liable to the peculiar disease of the mountains called sirocho or puna. It is said nearly every one suffers from it on rising to the higher elevations of the Andes. However, it is not merely a matter of height, since persons have often been attacked when nine thousand feet high, and not attacked at greater elevations. The feet become cold; pain in the head becomes violent; circulation is almost suspended; dreadful sickness at the stomach comes on, worse than any sea-sickness; and, it is said, even death sometimes has ensued. Applications to restore the warmth of the body are the most appropriate remedies; but the attacks come on very suddenly.

On this account the ascent to Potosi is safer from Cobija, although the distance and inconvenience of travel are, by that route, far greater. The distance is 190 leagues, which would make between five and six hundred miles.

We are now nearing Cobija; shall leave again to-night; pass all day to-morrow at sea, for first time since leaving Callao, and next day call at Caldera. Our letters will be left at Cobija for the steamer to take them, which left Valparaiso on the 16th, three days ago, for Panama. The sailing days from Valparaiso are the 1st and 16th of every month. X. X. X.

"Gospel for Children at the Highest Market Rate."

LEGATUS PAUPERUM, ESQ.: I cannot give the direction you ask for in your communication to the TIMES of this morning, but I can offer you my heartfelt sympathy.

I have gone many years to a church, of whose pastor it may be said, there is no more efficient soldier in the army of the "great Captain;" whose Sunday School is one of the largest in this City; and whose influence for good upon the children none on earth can ever estimate. Yet here, in full force, under the united efforts of pastor and teachers, exists the custom to which you allude.

The classes composed of boys or girls, whose parents can liberally supply them with money, strive with each other to reach the largest amount, with much the same spirit that animated those well-known members of society—Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEENAN.

The less fortunate classes have their own particular strifes.

The girl who gives fifty cents each Sunday looks with an air of contemptuous surprise (truly feminine) on her who brings ten cents; while the unfortunate, who can but occasionally make an offering, comes home and says, "If it were not for Dr. ——, I'd never go again, it is so hard to be thought mean or poor!"

Injudicious teachers praise, indirectly, their largest contributors; and at the anniversary the amounts collected by the various classes are duly proclaimed and printed. The charity children, who are clothed by the congregation, contributing of their inability.

That much good is done with money thus raised, there can be no doubt—a school is supported in the heathen part of this City; a church built in Africa; or a poor young man educated. But the question is if it were not better to do this by some other means—if the evil of the present system is not greater than the good? I may underrate the benefit; I think I do not over-estimate the evil.

One thing I would earnestly ask all clergymen and teachers to consider, if without doing away entirely with these collections from children they could be so arranged as not to be exactions.

I have discussed this subject with several ladies One did not expect my "fault-finding spirit," and informed me that her daughter made little articles to sell to their acquaintances, and thus raised part of the money she needed for Sunday-School. Others said parents need not contribute—they expected it was the children's "own money." This was to be distinctly understood.

In consequence, therefore, of not receiving the desired information and relief from these ladies, I gave this subject my gravest consideration, and, as the result of my studies, offer you a few simple directions, which will at once remove all obstacles.

First—If you send your children to any other than the "X" School, where they at present attend, they will only repeat the experience you have already earned.

Second—As it is assumed by S. S. circulars, (*vide*, one in my possession,) and by the majority of teachers, that children have their "own money," you must impress on your mind that your son and daughter have a mysterious source of income, not derived from you or their mother, and that from this source they will supply themselves.

Third—Permit HOPE to occupy as much time as can be spared from lessons in crochetting mats and knitting house-cloths, which you will instruct her to offer for sale to every acquaintance who may enter your house. At the same time purchase a strong knife for GEORGIO, and direct him to make anything he can induce his little companions to buy from him. In this way you will find a fund raised without any trouble; and, in addition, will have the satisfaction of cultivating your children's talent for making a bargain in their tenderest youth.

Fourth—Whenever a lecture or concert is announced for the benefit of the S. S. fund, do not scruple to convert them into brokers for the sale of tickets, as they will thus earn the approval of those who are sitting for ever at the receipt of custom.

DEC. 24, 1858. ONLY A GRUMBLER.

The office of Chauncey Bond, Esq., Treasurer of Livingston County, at Geneseo, was entered by burglars, on Christmas night, and $500 stolen. They blew open the safe with gunpowder.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Feeling in Virginia Regarding Mr. Buchanan's Fillibustering Policy—The Attack on Douglas by Senator Jones, of Iowa—Abatement of the Pro-Slavery Ardor in Virginia—The Whigs Rallying for Another Contest—The Hon. William Ballard Preston Spoken of as their Standard-Bearer in the Gubernatorial Struggle—What they are Likely to Do in 1860—Congressional Conventions—A Change in the Representation of the Old Dominion Expected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Many sound Democrats in the Old Dominion comment very freely on the inconsistency displayed by Mr. BUCHANAN in recommending the forcible occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, while he justified the course of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER at Punta Arenas twelve months ago. In this latter policy he was fully sustained by the voice of the Old Dominion, but his recent scheme of fillibusterism finds no favor here, even amongst his most ardent supporters. The glaring inconsistency which he exhibits on these two questions is assumed as cause enough for a disapproval of his late recommendation in regard to Sonora and Chihuahua, while, in any event, this policy of usurpation would not be approved. The great body of the Democratic Party of Virginia—all, in fact, save the office-holders and their immediate friends—decidedly disapprove of the general tone of the President's Message. They say that a document more federal in its tone and character has not appeared since the days of the elder ADAMS. Not even its strong fillibustering phase, nor its comprehensive policy with reference to Cuba and Central America, could suffice to blind the Southern people to this radical error in its composition. I have heard a distinguished gentleman remark, that Mr. BUCHANAN gave evident indications in this Message of a disposition to return to his first love; and I can safely assert, that had the Message appeared before the late Democratic Convention in this State, the murmurings of disapproval which are now heard would have found expression in a more marked and unequivocal form. The course of our delegation in Congress, with reference to it, is watched with considerable interest, particularly by rival aspirants, who are jealous of the protracted tenure which seems to be the rule of incumbency in Virginia in matters of Federal representation. Especially is there a desire to ascertain the position of JOHN LETCHER upon the different subjects embraced in the Message. He is the chosen standard bearer of the Virginia Democracy in the forthcoming Gubernatorial contest, and his views upon these subjects must necessarily in some degree affect the issue of this struggle. Thus far he has withheld his letter of acceptance of the nomination, doubtless because of the embarrassed position in which he finds himself—a position rendered still more embarrassing by the calls which have been made upon him by some of the leading Press of the State for an expression of opinion on certain delicate topics embraced in the President's Message. The Whigs are no less eager to hear from him, believing that his avowals will furnish a substantial basis for an opposition rally.

A good deal of anxiety is felt here in regard to the issue of the recent denunciation of Judge DOUGLAS by Senator JONES, of Iowa. The efforts to embarrass the Judge which are now being made in Washington, are exciting for him the sympathy of this entire community; and bitter denunciations are hurled against the Administration, at whose instance, it is said, this warfare against him is set on foot. Some say that DOUGLAS has no alternative but fight; and those most familiar with JONES seem to think he will back out rather than incur the risk of a duel. The friends of DOUGLAS are confident that he will force matters to such an issue, if satisfaction is not given, and a full retraction of the insult made.

Three years ago no man could have anticipated such a degree of toleration as is now exhibited in the discussion of questions affecting the slave interests of Virginia and the South. Hundreds—aye, thousands—who, during the last Presidential campaign, would have esteemed a mere intimation of a purpose on their part to support FREMONT a gross impeachment upon their honor, and have refuted the charge at a sacrifice of their lives, now unreservedly express their willingness to unite with any party for the overthrow of Democracy. They make no concealment of their readiness to coalesce with the Northern Republicans in the hope of accomplishing that end; for after all, they say that the "Squatter Sovereignty" principles of DOUGLAS, whom they set down as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the party, is no less obnoxious to Southern interests than the Republican doctrine of "no more slave territory." The difference, however, they are willing to disregard in view of the object to be attained. Rest assured, therefore, that with any man but SEWARD as the Republican nominee in 1860 a large Southern vote will be secured by that party in the coming Presidential contest. The nomination of JOHN LETCHER in Virginia is of itself a strong indication that the pro-slavery ardor is fast abating in the Old Dominion. The presentation of such a man three years ago as the Democratic nominee for the Governorship would give the death blow to Democratic ascendancy in Virginia. But now he is looked upon as unexceptionable—a fact which can only be accounted for in the lapse or progress—whichever it is—of public sentiment to his standard of opinion on the slavery question. It is the mountain going to Mahomet, for it is generally presumed, that however Mr. LETCHER may have modified his sentiments in deference to the demands of a factious minority, he is nevertheless firm in his opinion "that Slavery is a social and political evil." Such was his opinion in 1847, and those who seem to know him well entertain the belief that such is his opinion to-day. At all events the growing toleration in regard to opinions adverse to the peculiar institution is marked and unequivocal. In 1860 it will be developed in a still greater degree; and Virginia Whigs and Northern Republicans will be found working harmoniously together for the overthrow of Democracy.

The Whigs in this State are determined to engage in another conflict with their old enemies, and secure if possible an ascendancy in the State Government. They are holding meetings in most of the counties throughout the Commonwealth, and appointing delegates to a nominating Convention to be held, as is supposed, in Richmond, in the early part of February. So far, the opinions of the majority of the press in that interest lean in favor of the nomination of the Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON for Governor, but whether he will accept in view of the certainty of his defeat is questionable. If the Whig Party has any chance of success it is in his nomination, for, apart from his superior talents and accomplishments, he enjoys the advantages of a large family influence, which would insure him a vote far in advance of the present numerical strength of the party. The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is understood that he will decline the honor, under the idea that it would somewhat conflict with the brighter prospects which await him—of being the nominee of the Northern Republicans in 1860. This idea he is understood seriously and confidently to entertain, so much so, as to decline any offer of preferment which might in any degree trammel him, or impede the prompt acceptance of that distinguished honor. Moreover he is unwilling to incur the odium of defeat, and thus impair his availability by detracting from the great moral *prestige* of invincibility which he possessed before the change in the political aspect of his Congressional District, wrought by the so-called Gerrymandering operation of a Democratic Legislature.

But this Whig movement is designed not so much with reference to State ascendency as the reorganization of the party for the Presidential contest in 1860. This is a necessary, nay, an indispensable preliminary to a coalition, for without organization there would be nothing tangible or material to present on this side upon which to base a claim for patronage in the event of Republican ascendency. After the organization is complete, it will only need the consummation of a union between the Republicans and Whigs at the North to secure the undivided vote of the Whigs in this State and North Carolina, and I doubt not in other Southern States. Nor will they be very exacting in the matter of compromises. They are ripe for a coalition, upon any basis outside of the Rochester platform of SEWARD.

Present indications strongly favor the presumption that Conventions will be called in the various Congressional Districts of this Commonwealth. This policy is the more essential in view of the growing discontent amongst the youthful aspirants for Congressional honors, and the evident intention of many of them to run against the present incumbents as independent candidates. A lax discipline offers the strongest inducement to rebellion in party elements, and as the party screw can most effectually be applied through the agency of organized Conventions, that policy will be resorted to as the best means of killing off the malcontents. To disregard the decisions of a Convention is heresy, punishable by excommunication from the ranks of the party; and this penalty will hardly be incurred by those who have any hope of ultimate preferment. It is probable, however, that a few of the present incumbents will be sacrificed to the inordinate ambition of some of the energetic and active aspirants among the junior class of politicians. There is hardly a doubt but that material changes will take place in the *personel* of the present Congressional representation from this State.

The financial condition of Virginia is more prosperous now than it has been for many years past. She is prepared to meet every cent of indebtedness accruing on the 1st of January next. It is presumed that her bonds will soon be above par, and from the new sources of revenue which are daily opening up within her, it is safe to conclude that they will suffer no depression in the future. She has a sinking fund as a reserve to meet all her liabilities as they become due, thus placing the discharge of her obligations beyond the hazards or risks of any mere temporary reverse.

The Manufacture of Iron—Necessity of Encouraging its Home Production.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several articles, editorial and communicated, have recently appeared in your columns, discussing subjects directly or incidentally affecting the manufacture of iron in our country. Most of these articles have borne strong evidence of a jealous sympathy with the commercial interest to the exclusion of all others. I should be pleased to present, through you, some views on this subject as entertained by the iron masters, and which they are anxious to present to their fellow-citizens, confident of their support in all that is fair and just.

The consumption of iron *per capita* may be safely taken as the measure of a nation's material progress, being an article not easily converted to the purposes of luxury. In this respect the United States and England hold the first rank, but there their similarity ends, since England, in addition to her consumption, exports annually of iron and its manufactures to the amount of $30,000,000, while we import of the same about $25,000,000. An advocate of free trade views this as a very desirable result. England has the iron and we want it. Its transportation over the ocean employs a tonnage of 400,000, and the commissions, profits and other charges enrich our merchants. But is there no other light in which to view it? How does this immense importation affect our home production and the collateral interests? for we must produce iron at home, and in some way foster and protect it in the very teeth of free-trade. We import only one-third of what we consume, the remainder being produced at home, and should this latter supply cease, the price of iron would rise to a point that would immediately curtail consumption, crush all our industrial pursuits, and arrest our progress in every direction. It is evident that even in the most pacific and ultra free-trade times, we cannot abandon our production of iron. But although the native producers of iron supply the larger amount, the market is exclusively controlled by the foreigner The English iron-masters meet in quarterly conventions, and fix for the ensuing three months the price of labor and of iron. If their own market is fully supplied and further pressure on it would be unadvisable, the surplus stock is thrown on our market, deranging it, and fatally embarrassing the American producers. This course has been pursued time and again, and the official order is frequently copied into our own papers for our special delectation. To sustain their home market, they can afford to sacrifice on what they export, and, at the same time, ruin our furnace-owners, arrest and even diminish our production, and thus prepare the way for a rise, of which they alone are able to take advantage. The English manufacturer has the advantage of capital; he has the advantage of low labor, often obtained at a price just above starvation; and especially he has the advantage of the past policy of his Government, which for a century and a half protected him from all competition, by duties rising from from 10s. to £6 10s. on pig, and as high as £23 10s. ($114 68) on wrought, while certain kinds were prohibited. The production by these means having increased from 15,000 to 1,500,000 tons, (1846,) the duties were removed, and, fearless of competition, free trade declared, and we are invited to an unequal participation in its benefits. Is it selfish for the American to demand of his Government a similar policy to that which has so firmly established his English rival? A just and reasonable protection afforded him would in ten years place him beyond its need, by encouraging the investment of capital while native industry, enterprise and ingenuity of invention, would cheapen the processes of manufacture and double the production. Of material there is plenty; every State possesses its millions of tons of ore, while our coal-fields underlie hundreds of thousands of acres. Thus the consumer would obtain a secure supply at a constant low price, and American iron, from its superior quality, would drive the English article out of the markets of the world.

As a branch of our national industry, the iron-manufacture is especially important, the annual production being about 800,000 tons, employs a capital of $50,000,000, mostly invested in buildings, mines, &c. As labor-saving machinery can be applied to the blast furnaces, &c., to a limited extent only, manual labor enters in large proportion into the cost of iron; this per-centage of labor in the cost of pig is about 70, and in wrought iron 55, and thus there is annually paid by the iron masters of the Union $20,000,000 in wages, which represents so much consumption of the necessaries of life, and consequently reverts to the farmer the manufacturer and the merchant. If instead of pursuing the specious fallacies of free-trade, and shipping his wheat and pork to England, and iron back, the farmer of Missouri, for example, encouraged these English laborers to become his immediate neighbors, making iron from the inexhaustible ores of the Iron Mountain, he would obtain Liverpool prices for his wheat and pork at his own door, besides disposing of all those vegetable products which will not bear transportation. The 400,000 tons of iron now obtained abroad would then be made at home, and $10,000,000 annually paid in wages for it, would vivify every branch of trade.

As regards the past policy of our Government in respect to the iron interest, it would appear to be framed with the express purpose of discouraging the manufacture here. The *ad valorem* system works to the entire advantage of the foreign manufacturer. When iron is high in England and there is no necessity for him to ship abroad, our duty is high to prohibition; when iron is low in England and he must spare his own market and crush his American rival, we invite him to it by a nominal duty. This fact is so obvious that it appears puerile to call any one's attention to it, yet it is the enacted policy of a great Government, by its very nature ostensibly opposed to injustice; it is very obvious, yet Secretary COBB ignores it.

There is another point worthy of consideration, and that is the superiority of American to English iron. Of this fact there is no doubt. Inquire of intelligent consumers, blacksmiths and machinists, and they agree on this point. Trace the origin of iron in bursted boilers, defective anchor cables, disabled engines in our national vessels and broken railroad bars, and in nine cases out of ten you find it English. The past Summer a London paper called pointed attention to the miserable stuff being then made in Staffordshire in the shape of *boiler* plate for the American market. Iron to be *cheap* must be *good*, and you may invent the most scientifically perfect shape for a railroad bar, and it would be worse than useless if not made of good iron. If good iron is made in England she has uses for it, as she never sends it abroad, but that bad iron is made there, the brittle compound of clay, ironstone and cinder that we encourage her to send us assures us. Yet because this stuff is low-priced, our boiler makers, Government contractors and railroad directors use it, at a fearful risk of human life and national disgrace.

Considering iron as an indispensable material in warfare, we can most plainly perceive the advantages of a secure and complete home supply. It is not at all improbable that we shall, sooner or later, be at war with some one of the Western Powers of Europe. Then, with our foreign supply cut off and the demand enhanced, iron would rise to such a point that consumers would pay in one year a greater tax than in twelve through the operation of a reasonable tariff. A nation without a complete supply of this metal in her own resources, is never prepared to incur the consequences of war. Such a nation is vulnerable in a most vital part; and it is to be hoped that our cautious legislators will remember this amid all the "imbroglios" we are constantly getting into and out of again. One of a more serious nature may come, when treaties and diplomacy may fail, and all depend on hard knocks and harder

IRON.

The "Dred Scott Decision" and "Popular Sovereignty" under the Kansas Act.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I see that you agree with the independent, national and practical editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, that "it is more in accordance with the genius of our Government to surrender all legislation over persons or property, *to the people concerned*;" and that "no party in the Free States will legislate to protect Slavery in the Territories, *contrary to the will of the people concerned.*" No doubt you are correct in insisting that "Congressional non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty" in all the States and all the Territories, on the subject of Slavery as every other domestic matter, is "the only *expedient* and *practical* doctrine, and the more generally received as such by the masses of all parties and sections, in spite of the abstract view of the "Dred Scott Decision" so constantly rung in our ears by partisan extremists, as being so true, cogent and important

But, with your permission, Sir, I would like to consider this so much vaunted abstract view of the "decision," with especial reference to "popular sovereignty" in the Territories covered by the Kansas Act. In order to meet this theoretical view, and the logic which bolsters it, I would take another, perhaps unwarrantable even as a theory, but I hope, at least, not more unfeasible or unwise than that of these extremists.

Claiming to stand on the "Dred Scott decision," they deny the power and the right of the people even of these Territories to regulate and dispose of, to their own liking, the domestic concern of Slavery. They insist that the assertion of such a popular right there is "totally irreconcilable" with this "decision." They argue that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, having declared and "decided" that "the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories," Congress, therefore, without limitation or exception, has "the Constitutional and the moral right," and it is "the direct and positive and primary duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories."

Now, Sir, it seems to me, these gentlemen misstate the "Dred Scott decision," granting it to be a legitimate and final "decision" of the matter in controversy. The Supreme Court does not say that the Constitution establishes Slavery or Slave-property in the Territories, any more than it establishes any other domestic institution, or any other description of private property. "The Constitution," says the venerable Chief-Justice, in delivering "the opinion of the Court," "makes *no* distinction between the property of the master in a slave and other property owned by a citizen;" places all the citizens of a Territory, non-slaveholders or slaveholders, so far as their proprietary rights are concerned, "*on the same footing with the citizens of the States*; guards and protects the owner of Slave-property in his rights," like the owner of other property; and, therefore, forbids Congress either to "take the private property of a citizen in a Territory for public use, *without just compensation*," or to deprive him of it "without due process of law," or to deprive a citizen of the United States of his property, slave or other, who "brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, *and who had committed no offence against the laws.*"

The Chief-Justice, moreover, declared that the discretion of Congress, under the limitations of the Constitution, is "sovereign and independent" within the limits of the public domain, like the States, are "within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns;" and that Congress, of course, can either retain or resign to the Territorial Legislature, all that discretion and power, "subject only to the Constitution."

Well, now, Congress by solemn enactment having constitutionally conferred upon the people of Kansas and Nebraska, if not upon Utah and New-Mexico also, all the legislative police power which that body would otherwise have itself held there, the question before us is this:

Have not these Territories, like the States, as organized corporate commonwealths, under that Act, and in accordance with the "Dred Scott decision," the "perfect and complete" legislative freedom, without intervention from any quarter or any body, to protect and institute, or, with the consent or just compensation of the owners already among them, to abolish and exclude private property in African domestic slaves?

Judge DOUGLAS, at Jonesboro, Galesburg and elsewhere in Illinois, has claimed that they *have*, and I am disposed to believe that on this point he is right.

According to my apprehension of this "decision," the people of the Territories in view are constitutionally bound to guard and protect the vested proprietary rights of all slave-owners, as of all other property-holders, from the Slave-holding States, who come within their borders,—unless and until they should see fit, by positive legislation, to prohibit the further introduction of Slave property. They may, like the people of the States, in their corporate and representative capacity, for the public use, advantage or welfare, take Slave or other property by due process of law, with the owner's consent or just compensation; and, without infringing upon the vested rights of Slave-owners already in their midst, provide against the further increase, use, or admittance of slaves among them, under penalty of their immediate forfeiture and emancipation. Whoever thereafter commits offence against the police laws of these Territories, by carrying and holding within their borders slaves or other certain species of private property, may be legally and constitutionally, under the "Dred Scott decision," deprived thereof. This, I take it, is the general principle of this "decision."

Now, we all know that the proprietary rights of individuals are often made more or less subordinate and subsidiary to the common public rights and public good of the people at large. Citizens of the States, while in their respective States, are generally subject to the operation of this general principle as to any kind of property; and, likewise when they go into the Territories which Congress, in its unquestioned discretion, has vested with all its legislative police power over their particular domain, they are all, thereupon, as citizens of these Territories, still liable constitutionally to be subject to it.

All duties, excises, taxes and police regulations necessary to carry on the Government and subserving the common welfare, involve, more or less, loss or subtraction of personal and real property. Private property is often condemned, and, after due compensation to the owner, appropriated for public uses by our Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities, acting, of course, within their respective jurisdictions, and without conflict with each other. Private property gained or used in an unlawful manner, or declared by statute to be in its nature or use obnoxious to the public sentiment and detrimental to the public welfare, or to be anywhere or in anywise a public nuisance, is often, as the case may be, abated by the legal authorities, or wrested by the strong arm of the law from unlawful holders and restored to the rightful owners; or, with due regard and protection of vested rights, prohibited and abolished. Numerous instances of this occur among us and around us all the while.

Most respectfully,

PONTIAC.

FILLIBUSTER DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, MISS.—A "Nicaragua" meeting was held at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 18. According to a letter in the Mobile *Mercury*, it was called "to consider the subject of rendering aid to Gen. WALKER in carrying out his Southern Emigration movement, and to express the opinions and feelings of the people of this region relative to the recent outrage of British vessels-of-war in visiting the steamer *Washington* at Greytown." The meeting was presided over by Col. GILMER. After sundry high-flown speeches, a series of resolutions, embodying the opinions and sentiments of the meeting on the questions involved, which were drawn up by the Hon. WM. S. BARRY, was adopted. Two other meetings of similar character were announced to take place at Aberdeen and Macon. Fillibusterism is the prevailing epidemic among the Mississippians.

The Wonderful Fleas.

A GALLANT ZOUAVE AND HIS FLEAS—WHAT THEY DO AND THE LESSONS THEY TEACH.

It is not every gentleman who cares to have it known publicly, or even privately, that he has fleas. Not so with Prof. BARTOLETTI. Prof BARTOLETTI has fleas; advertises the fact; and invites ladies and gentlemen to call and see them at No. 599 Broadway, and bring all their children. Prof. BARTOLETTI is proud of his fleas; he loves them; and the attachment is reciprocal, whenever he chooses to let them feed from his arm. The Professor and the fleas are faithful to each other. He never kicks over their coal scuttle, and they have too high an appreciation of the silver ties that bind them to be guilty of sitting upon the lap of any one of the name of SMITH. BENNETT *vs.* BENNETT will never be quoted as an authority in their case. But we are proceeding upon the hypothesis that our readers know what a flea is, which is not very probable.

The flea, then, is a villainous little insect; so small that, to the naked eye, it appears like a grain of dark sand; and until the Professor arose to dispel the darkness of the public mind in relation to the physical and mental capacity of these insects, they were supposed to have been created for the sole purpose of tormenting unwashed dogs and men. They were noted only for their ingenuity in discovering a tender place in a tough skin, and for the physical energy they displayed in abstracting blood from it. For these peculiarities they became generally known in England many years ago; and so popular were they that one of the poets of that land, who was familiar with the subject, wrote a song about them, commencing:

> "The flea, the flea, the vile, confounded flea,"

which was a great favorite with those having an aversion to soap.

But Professor BARTOLETTI has done wonders in the way of enlightening the human mind on the capacities of the flea, and, for his patience and perseverance in that before unexplored field, he deserves the rich reward he is now reaping. After years of exertion, he has produced about forty fleas that can do anything, from dancing a polka to fighting a duel. Pay your two shillings, and he will show you a horticultural establishment, with flowers, trees and houses, cultivated by fleas. There they are, working away like any other set of gardeners—and, like those who are paid by the day, very slowly, unless the boss has his eye upon them. In order to make them do as he desires, they have each a tiny silver wire about their necks, by which they are fastened close to any object they have been trained to move. The putting of the wire about their necks, and adjusting it so nicely that it does not hurt them, and is still so tight that they cannot get their heads out, is as wonderful as anything else the Professor does, considering that the insect entire is scarcely visible to the naked eye. It is not done, as one would naturally suppose, by the aid of a magnifying glass and delicate instruments, but with the naked eye and bare fingers. At first the flea don't like it. Even after they have been kept in idleness for some months, and fed from the back of his hand, they will refuse to move as soon as their necks are bound by the silver cord. But the Professor has patience and a pair of small pinchers. The first he keeps in constant use, and the second, after they have been bound for some months, he applies to their little bits of latter ends, and occasionally inflicts a slight pinch—not such a pinch as the boy who used to sit next to you in our glorious common schools used to inflict upon your tender years, but just enough to let them know that their feelings can be touched as well as his own. He has never made the part black and blue.

A year or two more of patience and pinching—unbinding them every night, letting them feed upon his arm, then rolling them up in flannel to sleep, and binding them again in the morning, and some of them are willing to work in the garden, as we have stated. Others have a thirst for gold, though not equal to many of our own Corporation fleas; and the Professor will show them digging and washing away, like any Fraser River enthusiast. Besides these, there is a tiny watermill, the wheel of which is fifty thousand times the weight of the flea that is turning it. Another is turning a windmill of the same weight, while another draws a train of cars over two hundred thousand times his weight.

The next exhibition of the Professor is a model of the Hall of Records, in the Park, in front of which there are a railroad car and an express wagon, drawn by fleas. In this arrangement the Professor has not been as happy as in the other. When one hears of fleas, or any other blood-abstracting creature, named in connection with the Hall of Records, he naturally expects that a portion of them will be in and about the Comptroller's office. If not, where's the necessity of a car and express wagon? We suggest to the Professor the propriety of having a few fleas seen coming out of the building, with bags well filled, and making towards the car and express wagon. His bit of sarcasm will then be understood at a glance. But, the Professor's fleas are not all so industriously inclined as those we have named.

There is a country-place shown, where some fleas are keeping swings in motion, while others are carousing, as if they were the dominant party in a Board of Aldermen, dining and wining at the expense of City Contractors. Then there is a representation of "the Camp on Staten Island," with fleas for soldiers. It is unfortunate for the State that the Professor did not arrive earlier and settle on the Old Quarantine Grounds, for his fleas would have proved much more effective than the United States Marines we had there. In front of the camp, and near the water's edge, we have, what in these degenerate days is quite refreshing—a genuine duel between two real fleas. They fight to the sound of the pinchers, as if they really liked the fun. There is no nonsense in the way of correspondence; they don't stand bandying words; they have none of those things called seconds, or friends, that are constantly spoiling sport; but there they are, as naked as the hour they were born, with "small swords," cutting and slashing away as if they belonged to the army.

Such are the performances of the wonderful fleas of Professor BARTOLETTI; such are the results of the Professor's years of patient toil—and he feels that he is rewarded. How he came by them? we, of course, felt it would be indelicate to ask. But we learned from him that he had had them as pets for many years; that he was exhibiting them in London at the time the Crimean war broke out; that not having served his full time in the French army, he "was drawn" and went to the Crimea, as a Zouave, taking his fleas with him, sticking to his left side; that he was wounded twice, in the region of his fleas; that when wounded his first care was to learn whether his fleas were hurt; that the otherwise barbarous enemy, spared his fleas, and that he can now exhibit his faithful fleas, with pleasure, pride and profit, during the remainder of his days.

What a lesson is here to small politicians, if they but knew how to read it right. How many of them are there who go about fretting, and fussing, and disturbing the whole country, simply because they've got a flea or two in their ear? Could they but see the Professor for a moment, they would be satisfied that fleas are their portion, and that when they come at last to take off their political armor, they will find beneath it a flea that sticketh closer than a political brother. Let all small politicians be kind to their fleas; for, though they flee even to the Crimea, as did the Professor, there will their fleas go also, and all through the battle of life they will not leave their hold upon their epidermis, however great the danger of remaining may be.

In conclusion, and while we are thus seriously inclined, we feel that we should be derelict in our duty to the whole country, more particularly to its Chief Magistrate, were we not to call his attention to the final happiness of Prof. BARTOLETTI in the company of his fleas. It is a fact well known in the country, that soon after the publication of his inaugural, Mr. BUCHANAN was terribly bothered and occasionally tormented by fleas. The old gentleman was at first astonished, but soon astonishment gave way to the appaling fact that he could'nt sleep o'nights from their eternal biting. People noticed that he looked and acted queerly, but he said not a word as to the cause. The fact was, the old gentleman did not know whether the affliction was general among his friends throughout the country, and he "didn't like to commit himself." At length, through the continued exertions of the original fleas, together with those of a very large one from Tammany and another from the Custom-house, that had come to be the worst of the lot, his powerful brain was set to work, and a statesman's remedy, equal to any he ever recommended, was the result. In order to ascertain the extent of the affliction, he ordered, secretly, a flea-census to be taken; intending, if the returns should warrant, to ask Congress for an appropriation for the extermination of fleas; cure himself first, and then let GLANCY JONES and other afflicted friends anoint themselves. But the census failed, and while he is still afflicted he has kindly sent all his present political friends to try the effects of a change of climate. And now the Professor's philosophy is all that is left for him. He must make himself happy with his fleas. If the two big ones from Tammany and the Custom-house follow him into his retirement, why, he must take a little old Bourbon, cock his legs up on the table where they'll be within easy reach, and as he rubs where they have bitten, sing in rollicking style:

> Oh, I could be happy with either,
> Were "t'other" dear charmer away.

If that should not relieve him,—if their bite should still give him pain, why let him click his pinchers occasionally and draw sweet consolation from the fact that

> "'E'en his fleas have other fleas, which constantly do bite 'em,
> And so these fleas have other fleas, and so *ad infinitum*."

Boston and New-York.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE ON "BRANCHES" IN NEW-YORK.

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade on a resolution submitted to the Government of the Board, Feb. 1, 1858, by Jas. C. Converse, on the subject of the branch house system, for the sale of goods manufactured in Massachusetts, and in the adjoining States, on Boston capital.

After discussing the propriety of the measure the report states: "About the year 1846, when there was a large accumulation of certain kinds of goods in this market, one or more leading houses sent agents to New-York with the view of effecting sales in anticipation of the regular demand. Sample bales were at first exhibited, and sales were made with considerable success. It also happened that the agencies were conducted by gentlemen well acquainted with that market, and with strong local attachments to New-York, and with little or no interest in Boston. The result very naturally was the establishment of the first branch-houses for the sale of cotton goods, manufactured from Boston capital. Other commission merchants followed from time to time, on the ground of necessity, and in order to secure a fair share of the trade.

The end is, the formation, in the lapse of a few years, of nineteen branches, and the annual sale of goods of the value of twenty-five millions of dollars. Unless we mistake, had some of the parent houses seen the consequences, the step would not have been taken; and unless, too, we greatly err, some of them would now gladly abolish the system, could *all* be induced to come into the measure. While, then, we recognize among the merchants who founded, and who still manage these branches, some of the most honored names that adorn the annals of Boston, we we can find no sufficient reason for forbearing to discuss the propositions referred to us with entire liberty, and in the manner usual to Committees of this Board.

In disposing of the suggestion of interference with private concerns, we are met with another, namely, that purchasers have acquired the *habit* of resorting to New-York, and cannot be persuaded to go elsewhere.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

Your Committee have been bred to believe that the seller should keep his goods at home and allow the purchaser to come to him: that the removal of commodities from one place to another does not permanently disturb the commercial law of demand and supply, and does not increase consumption; that buyers naturally seek the market nearest to the point of production, because such markets are the cheapest; that any desirable article of merchandise will be sought for wherever to be found, before an inferior article will be taken as a substitute; and that forced private sales are generally injurious to the seller; and hence, have been led to suppose that if the fabrics of New-England, made from Boston capital, are really wanted for use at home, or for export to foreign countries, purchasers would be sure to resort to our own warehouses in quest of them.

The absorbing question is, therefore, not whether buyers can be induced to come to Boston, but whether Boston shall be made the sole place for the sale of our manufactures; and upon its decision will depend more than upon any other which is likely to arise in a generation to come, the growth and prosperity of this city, and the value of the manufacturing interests of New-England generally. Let this question, then, be considered with that deliberation, candor, and judgment which our merchants and capitalists should bestow upon a subject vital to their welfare—upon a subject quite as important as immunities and tariffs granted or imposed by Government.

If, as we have intimated, the existence of the system of branch-houses is regretted by some of those by whom it was instituted, and by many who have since adopted it; if it be regarded as a system to be continued not because of the advantages which it brings in the aggregate, but because of a mutual necessity for making it general or for abandoning it altogether, nothing can be surer than that concert and action alone is necessary to accomplish the latter result.

Your Committee favor the abolishment of that system at once, and a return to Boston.

The arguments to this end will necessarily extend through the body of this Report; but we are able to fortify them in advance by presenting an example of what has been accomplished by a similar effort to that now recommended, in another branch of business, which has become greater in New-England than even the manufacture and sale of cotton fabrics.

THE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OF BOSTON.

The boot and shoe trade to-day constitutes the largest manufacturing interest, not only of Massachusetts, but of the whole country. It is also safe and prosperous beyond most others, *and its vigor and stability ar attributable mainly to the adoption of the plan of sale at home.* Let us look at some facts in its history. Previous to the year 1825, the boot and shoe trade maintained but a feeble and flickering existence; it was insignificant in amount, and unremunerative in its results. The custom of the manufacturers was to send their goods after purchasers, and to incur the expenses and risks incident to that practice: and it turned out that a majority of them failed as often as once in every seven years. At this period, the whole business in Massachusetts could hardly have been estimated by millions of dollars, and nearly the entire sale was made by consignments to Southern and Western markets. But, about the year 1830, an important change in this particular was commenced; the plan of foreign sales through branch-houses or consignments was very generally *abandoned*, and the policy of selling exclusively at our own warehouses and of limiting the manufacture to the demand, was substituted. During the seven years that followed, and until the great crisis of 1857, the business was very prosperous, and rose in amount to fourteen millions of dollars per annum: and if it did not entirely escape the memorable revulsion of that year, yet most of the important shoe houses that suspended in this city finally recovered, and paid their obligations in full. New-York, on the other hand, presented a striking contrast. There were then in that City twenty-five wholesale boot and shoe houses that received their supplies chiefly from Massachusetts.

Of these, twenty-four failed; and from their failure came nearly all the embarrassments which the business in this State experienced; so that, it might then have been said as pertinently of the shoe trade, as it was recently declared of our banks,—"*Massachusetts will not suspend so long as New-York pays her debts.*" Of the twenty-four houses that failed, in 1837, as above stated, few if any paid in full, and many of them made but trifling dividends. Since the year last mentioned, the relative proportion of sales in other cities has been gradually decreasing, though the aggregate is still large; and facts will show that these foreign sales have been less profitable and more disastrous than any other part of the shoe business. Since 1837, the trade has rapidly increased in Massachusetts, and at the present time amounts to more than fifty millians of dollars per annum. Its stability may be seen by the circumstance that, during the unparalleled revulsion of 1857, not a single house of high standing in Boston stopped payment. The practice is now almost universal in this immense business to make no more goods than purchasers will come after and buy here; and the result is, an enormous increase in the amount and in the profit, as compared with the former system of sending goods after customers. Indeed, the idea of consigning boots and shoes for sale in first hands from Boston to New-York, is now no more entertained as being necessary or expedient, than it is in the minds of the cotton manufacturers of Manchester to send their fabrics to London warehouses.

RAPID GROWTH OF COTTON MILLS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

But apprehensions exist, as we understand, that the withdrawal of the branch-houses would encourage the manufacture of cottons in places south of New-England, and introduce fabrics to compete with those now made almost exclusively in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine. We own—in all courtesy—that we do not participate in this fear. As we recall instances of the rapid completion of cotton mills, we are almost tempted to say that they spring up at the mere *will* of corporations or individual manufacturers, and that spindles and looms are as *natural* productions in the North, as the raw material in the South, and breadstuffs in the West. The water power of the Merrimac and the Saco alone, is sufficient to supply cottons for one hundred millions of people; and the vast expenditures made on these and on other rivers to preserve and cheapen this power, will ensure its use whenever it shall be wanted.

Moreover, the genius of Northern men leads them to invent and to improve every kind of machinery. We have ample skill, experience and capital. Our soil and climate forbid either large or profitable investments in agriculture. In a word, we are impelled, by the very necessities of our position and condition, to continue to work cotton, and wool, and leather, and to build and employ ships. We cannot abandon these pursuits, because we cannot adopt any others; and, as relates to the working of cotton, we feel able to defy competition. Our staple fabrics have won the favor of consumers everywhere, and nothing but our own folly can drive them from market.

Confessedly, our countrymen of the Middle States are our most formidable rivals. But, under the impulse of a high protective tariff, they accomplish so little that now, under a change of policy, there seems no present cause of alarm at the least. Let us examine the matter somewhat in detail. The value of the cotton manufactures in the State of New-York in 1810—as we ascertain from official sources—was $70,000. The growth since is just what might have been expected among a people who, in tilling the soil, follow the law of nature; for, after the lapse of twenty-five years, the value had risen to only three millions. In 1840 it was three and three-quarter millions; in 1845 it was less than in 1835; in 1850, but three and a half millions; in 1855, short of five millions; while the amount of capital employed fifteen years ago was greater than at this moment, and at no period has exceeded five millions of dollars. The tables before us show that her manufacturers use annually about sixty thousand bales of cotton, and make sixty-seven and a half millions yards of shirtings and sheetings, and a quantity of batting, warp, felting, wadding, and seamless bags. In all this, there is surely nothing to disturb us. Nor need we trouble ourselves, as we pass to New-Jersey; for the yearly value of the cottons made there, is less than one and a half millions of dollars. The manufacture in Pennsylvania is more considerable. And resting upon the statistics alone, and upon the facts that the business is increasing and that power-looms are rapidly taking the place of hand-looms, we might entertain fears of successful rivalry. But when we remember that the annual value is only six millions; that our own yarns are used to a considerable extent by the weavers in that State; that the fabrics are lighter and cheaper than those of New-England, and do not come in general competition with them; and that Boston merchants actually resort to Philadelphia to purchase, because the goods in that market are unlike our own, and necessary to complete an assortment—we may dismiss apprehensions of immediate danger from this quarter. In truth, who that calmly dwells upon the agricultural and mineral resources of Pennsylvania, can conclude that her soil and mines will ever be *so far neglected* as to allow her to compete with Massachusetts in the products of spindles and looms?

SUPERIORITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES.

Besides, it may be truly said that, in the business of manufacturing, we are at least a generation in advance of the Middle States. In the course of the last thirty years, by an experience which has cost us many millions of dollars, we have acquired a position which gives us so great advantages over our rivals, as that we may safely determine to offer our goods for sale here at home, and here alone.

If we adopt this course, the consequent economy in the sale of our manufactures will enable us to offer such inducements to purchasers as will insure the sales here, and defy competition, so far as manufacturing out of New-England is concerned.

It remains to notice the competion which is likely to arise from the manufactures of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Of these, it may be remarked that they consist, for the most part, of a distinct class of goods, different in fabric, and of lighter weight than those of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine; and that they do not materially interfere with them. If we except prints, and a few fine cottons of good quality, and woolens, they are not of great importance in competition; and it may also be said that Providence has maintained its rank as the leading print cloth market of the country, and that the products of these States generally are beginning to be sold more and more at their own capitals, Providence and Hartford. Were there one principal and controlling market for cotton and woolen fabrics, such as Boston would become, were the goods manufactured upon her own capital sold only here, the products of Rhode Island and Connecticut would naturally flow in this direction, where they were sold before our merchants began to send their goods elsewhere. Furthermore, it may well be considered whether the continuance of branch houses in cities south of New-England, does not tend to *encourage* rather than to *discourage* manufactures in those sections.

It is pertinent, in this connection, to glance at the origin and to trace the progress of the manufacture of cotton among ourselves. It may be admitted that the struggle to give it, not supremacy, but bare existence, was long and severe; and because British and India goods held the market, and because the capital of the North was invested in commerce.

How different, to-day, the statistics of Massachusetts from those of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Within this commonwealth are two hundred and ninety-four factories, which employ an invested capital of thirty-two millions of dollars; which contain one and a half millions of spindles: which require an annual supply of one hundred and six millions of pounds of cotton; which weave three hundred and fifteen millions yards of cloth; and which put in market fabrics, yarns and other manufactures, worth thirty-four millions of dollars yearly.

And the statistics of all New-England, how clearly do they prove that supremacy in manufacture is naturally at the North. More than half the cotton factories in this hemisphere are within her limits; and more than two-thirds of the invested capital belongs to her. Her annual purchase of cotton, on an average of years, is 500,000 bales, for which she pays $25,000,000, when the price is ten cents the pound. Her mills turn out one-twelfth part of all the cotton goods made in the world; and it is well to remember, that, while the raw material is increased by the manufacture 150 per cent. in England, and in France 350, the increase here is less than 90 per cent.; thus showing that ours is the wiser part of making goods for the many rather than for the few, and fabrics which are absolutely necessary for human comfort.

THE GREAT GRIEVANCE OF BOSTON.

Your Committee would gladly close their labors without another word but for the belief that the continuance of the system of vending cottons in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, will lead, in the end, to a still further loss of the business of this city. To us it seems probable, that, as once suggested, in the constant competition between the parent and the branch houses, the latter will obtain the mastery, and render the former nearly useless; and that thus, Boston, instead of being, as we contend, the *principal* distributor of cottons, will hardly retain a tithe of the trade. The common opinion is, we suppose, that the chief transfer will be to New-York, and because that city is, and will remain, the "centre" of the commerce of the country. We dissent. There can be no single "centre" of the trade, we venture to think, in this hemisphere. The example of London, so often cited by persons who speak of New-York as the money and business "centre" of America, is not in point. England is small in geographical surface, and with only one considerable navigable river. Her capital contains the bank of national name and of national dignity and stability, and the Government acts with it and for it, in emergencies; and the payment of the interest on a vast public debt, the expenditures of the Court and of the aristocracy, and the fiscal operations of the kingdom, are all within its limits. Thus, London has a power in monetary affairs, independent of commerce.

The argument, however, is, as we understand it, that New-York is the great *business*, as well as money "centre," and that, therefore, the manufacturers of New-England must of necessity be sent to that City, in order to meet dealers from different parts of the Union. But is it really so?

For all the purposes of this Report, the commercial preëminence of New-York may be admitted; but we submit that the inference drawn therefrom in favor of the branch-house system is theoretical and fallacious.

Perhaps there are no two commercial cities in the world, with business characteristics more alike than New-York and Liverpool; yet, we apprehend no merchant would feel that he had exhausted the English market when he had searched the warehouses of the latter city. And the reason why is, that there are other markets, and greater ones, for specific products of British industry, nearer to the points of production; where the manufacturers themselves reside, and where assortments are complete. Moreover, the manufacturers of England are, to a great extent, compelled to send their goods to Liverpool for exportation; because it is their nearest seaport, or the only one which furnishes the requisite commercial facilities. No such necessity exists here; for, as has been already stated, we have our own warehouses, ships and rails, and also the means of increasing them to any extent required.

If, therefore, New-York has to-day any importance as a *distributor of American cottons and woollens* to wholesale jobbers in any section of the country, it has been acquired, and can only be retained by the consent and aid of the manufacturers and capitalists of Massachusetts who have established branch houses, and consigned their goods for sale in that City, in fact, because we have not only allowed her to take away, but have helped her to obtain a business which cost Boston and Massachusetts millions upon millions of dollars to establish; and which, at this juncture in its history, ought to be one of the chief elements of our prosperity, and which we are competent to manage, in all its branches, better than any other people in the United States.

The jobbers of New-York, themselves, once came here to buy, in common with those from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Charleston, New-Orleans, and other cities of the West and South, and may, if we please, be induced to do so again.

And, as relates to the rank of New-York as an *importer of foreign dry goods*, we have to remark, that, if she has gained any supremacy in this department, it is because those of our merchants who were principally engaged in this business, gave attention to American manufactures rather than to the textile fabrics of England and Continental Europe; and, but for this cause, we should have continued to rival New-York in this class of imports.

The advantages of Boston for conducting this business are not surpassed by those of any other city in the Union; and it is only necessary to refer to the other branches of our imports, for example, to the India trade, to show that, when attention and capital are directed to that end, the foreign business may be increased at pleasure. It will, indeed, be a calamity, if, having in part substituted manufactures for the businesss of importing foreign cottons and woolens, we now transfer the sale of the former, in first hands, to other markets than our own. Yet our opinion is, we confess, that, unless, the branch houses are very soon abolished, the sale of our manufactures in Boston will decrease; and that, in the end, when we have lost the business in cottons, and millions of other trades, there will be an alarming decline in all our real and in many kinds of our personal estate; and that we or our successors, will awake to this fact when too late for remedy.

WHAT BOSTON MIGHT HAVE BEEN, BUT FOR NEW-YORK.

At the close of the last century the value of the real and personal estate in this city was only $7,000,000; it was but $45,000,000 as late as the purchase of the site of Lowell; but it is now $258,000,000. Can any one doubt that the profits and incidental advantages of working cotton, wool and leather, are among the prominent causes of the immense increase?

And will it not be admitted that, if all the cottons consigned for sale in New-York and Philadelphia, had been vended here, the increase would have been still greater?

In conclusion, your committee have performed the duty assigned, in the manner best calculated, in their opinion, to attract attention to the propositions submitted, and to our manufactures generally. The subject is of vast moment to this Commonweath and to its commercial capital; hence the time occupied in the communication of our views.

We have endeavored to show that an inquiry into the effects and tendency of the system of branch-houses could be made by this Board without indecorum, and have sufficiently noticed the objection that buyers are so much in the "*habit*" of resorting to New-York that they cannot be induced to come to Boston. We have attempted to prove that the withdrawal of the fabrics of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine from New-York and Philadelphia, will not encourage manufacturers elsewhere, and so occasion the loss to us of the market in these cities; and to this end have compared the growth of the manufacture in the Middle States with the progress in Massachusetts and in New-England generally. We have examined the operation of the system of branch-houses, and have offered reasons for the opinion that it deprives us of many millions of trade annually, and that its tendency is to lessen our business still more.

We have spoken in brief terms of the every day remark that the commercial power of the country will be concentrated at the mouth of the Hudson, and have ventured to say that the great City there owes a portion of its prosperity to our own remissness. We have referred to Liverpool, and to Bremen and Hamburg, to illustrate the wealth to be acquired in the transport and factorage of cotton; and to several countries in Europe, and to England especially, to elucidate the wonderful social and political influence which the making and vending of cotton goods confers upon nations.

And if these, or the most material of these, points have been conclusively or even partially established, and if the discussion has been conducted in a becoming tone and temper, the Government of this Board may not only ask but importune the directors and stockholders of the corporations interested to examine the case, and to make such changes as shall restore to Boston the entire sale, in first hands, of the fabrics which are made in our own mills, and with our own money.

Respectfully submitted for consideration.

James C. Converse, Alexander H. Rice, James M. Beebe, William B. Reynolds, Samuel Hooper, Benjamin E. Bates, William B. Spooner, Samuel T. Dana, Marshall P. Wilder, Edward S. Tobey, Thomas W. Peirce, Patrick T. Jackson, Special Committee.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

Conversion of Sailing Vessels into Steamers for War Purposes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very interesting letter from Commander Walker appeared in your popular journal a few days since, upon the "Conversion of sailing vessels into war steamers." The great importance of this subject, and the deep interest now being manifested by all conversant with such matters, will be deemed a sufficient apology for encroaching upon your columns.

The naval constructors of France and England, especially, have been compelled from necessity to regard this subject as an all-important one, inasmuch as their respective Governments own large numbers of ships of comparatively no value, unless mechanical skill can devise some way by which the screw can be adapted, without destroying or lessening too greatly the few good qualities which they may possess. England, ever foremost in the race for naval superiority, has tried the experiment, and spent large sums in attempting to solve this very difficult problem, but, as yet, her labors have been poorly rewarded. That difficulties exist, in the satisfactory accomplishment of this task, impossible to overcome, will be admitted by all who have given this subject a careful consideration.

To adapt the screw successfully to any of our old sailing frigates without reducing the number of guns, or lessening their general efficiency as sailing ships, would simply require an increase in their proportions or displacement, necessary to carry the extra weight of engines, boilers, coals, &c., and, in fact, whatever else may be demanded by the steaming frigate over the sailing one. To any one acquainted with the peculiar model and dimensions of sailing vessels now in our Navy, a few minutes' reflection will satisfy them that the cost incurred would be equivalent to the actual construction of a new vessel, especially if performed in some of our Government yards under the present *economical* direction of our *political* naval architects. Fortunately for us we have but few "ships of the line" now in the Navy sufficiently sound to warrant alterations of any character, and if we had, the recent experiences of France and England have shown us the insufficiency and almost entire worthlessness of such wooden monuments. From their dearly-bought lessons, we have been taught that it is not the number, but rather the weight and calibre of guns which make them effective, and render small vessels, when armed with them, such terrible engines of destruction. It is but four years ago that the Governments of France and England fitted out a costly fleet, composed almost entirely of their huge line-of-battle ships, to knock down a few Russian towns bordering on the Baltic and Black Seas. Of the results of that expedition every reader of the Times is well acquainted. As is generally known, Sir Charles Napier, the English Admiral in command, came home after a short but unsuccessful stay, and plainly told the English Government that his big ships were useless, and that if they expected success a new fleet must be built without delay. For this important and startling information the brave old Admiral received only sneers and reproaches, many attributing his want of success to lack of energy and incompetency. As may naturally be supposed, the English Admiralty, for a long time, refused to entertain the change demanded by Sir Charles, and it was not until the Press, with its mighty power, thundered in their ears the cry for smaller vessels, that the demand was granted and public clamor quieted. In a surprisingly short time nearly twenty small vessels, known as gun-boats, were launched and immediately dispatched to the Baltic and the Azoff Seas. These few miniature men-of-war, and a few old iron lighters, fitted as mortar vessels, at once changed the aspect of affairs, and decided the war, thus introducing a class of vessels never before rightly appreciated. The results of that gun-boat expedition have been prolific of much knowledge to ourselves, as it pointed out to us the precise character of the vessels required for our future Navy. Alas, had we reflected years ago upon the peculiar structure of our own extended sea coast, and applied our own talent and genius to the kind of vessel best adapted to our wants, instead of copying servilely from England as we always have done, we should not now be compelled to acknowledge her superiority by building a class of vessels precisely suited to our own wants, the designs of which she has so kindly furnished us.

Already has our very able Secretary of the Navy given this subject a careful consideration, and is now using his best energies to build up a Navy, the character of which we shall have reason to feel proud of. To him more than any other man must be attributed the introduction of this class of vessels, now imperatively needed. All that now remains for us to do is simply to build our future ships upon this modern principle. Let our aim and motto be, "Big guns and little ships." Do away with the absurd idea of great dead rise, a fallacy to which "Naval Boards" have adhered for the last half century with such wonderful tenacity. Build no vessel for the Navy with a larger draught of water than sixteen feet. Carry all the guns on one deck only, make the crew efficient and skillful in using them, and such vessels as eighty-gun ships and three-deckers will soon be consigned to utter oblivion. A word more: There is one thing in my mind quite certain, and in which all will agree, that if our Government still wishes to maintain her honor, and punish those who defiantly trample upon our rights, many more vessels are needed, without a moment's delay. Should the late news from Paraguay be well founded, and even a feeble resistance made to our fleet by Lopez and his forces, our defeat will be certain, for never before was our national honor and reputation intrusted to such worthless and dangerous vessels. The time has now arrived when we must do something more than boasting, in order to maintain our position among the great Powers of the world. Bellicose speeches, such as we have recently heard in Congress, sound rather flat and foolish when no preparation is being made to meet the results which they may engender. Give us an efficient Navy, gentlemen, and you can then make patriotic and warlike harangues without the fear of being ridiculed or insulted.

D. D. W.

Sleeping Cars upon Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently enjoyed a refreshing sleep in one of the night cars running on the Central Railroad, I desire to inform that class of your readers who ride on the rails, of the great alleviation of the fatigue and suffering heretofore inevitable in night travel, furnished by this new feature in the appointments of the Central. Taking a berth at Suspension Bridge, after a wearisome ride from Chicago, I soon fell into a sound sleep, from which I did not wake until we arrived at Utica—a distance of more than 200 miles—and I am not sure I should not have slept through to Albany, if we had not been aroused at the unseasonable hour of 5½ o'clock in the morning, under the pretence that we might wish for breakfast. By the way, the officers of the road ought to protect the passengers from this species of vexatious molestation. They ought not to be routed out before day-light, just because the owners of the sleeping-cars are interested in a Rochester or Utica tavern.

But that is neither here nor there. The sleeping cars are a great convenience to the traveling public, and the fact should be generally known. All railway lines running night trains will ultimately be compelled to provide this accommodation. Sleeping cars on night trains between this City and Boston, if well managed, would add much to the travel on the route, both in Winter and Summer. I have no doubt that good night-cars, such as those on the New-York Central, running through between here and Boston, would draw largely from the steamboat travel, and considerably increase the receipts of the several roads composing the line.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

The Women's Library Movement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was greatly interested in several letters which appeared in your columns a few weeks since, upon the importance of establishing a Free Library for Women in this City:—and I have been looking with considerable anxiety to see the movement there spoken of followed up.

It is certainly one of the most important and beneficent projects of the day,—one which ought to enlist the support of every one who understands and appreciates the condition of the tens and scores of thousands of young women among us who are compelled to labor for a livelihood, and who need above everything else the means of self-education and the acquisition of useful knowledge. When you consider, Mr. Editor, that such facilities have been provided for nearly every class of our young men, you will readily see the hardship of refusing them to those who need them much more as they are much less able from their own resources to supply their place. The Clerks Printers, Mechanics—every class of our young men indeed—have their own libraries, with class-rooms teachers and facilities for study and reading during their leisure hours,—and they derive from them very great benefit. Why should not similar means of instruction be provided for the young women who are in similar circumstances?

I cannot help thinking that the community only needs to be well-informed on this subject to induce prompt and effectual action,—and I trust that you, in common with the other Editors of influential City journals, will continue to press it upon public attention.

Yours, M. M.

Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If we cannot have an iron pavement in Broadway, how would it do to loosen the present pavement, and relay the same blocks an inch apart on every side, filling in the interstices with granite rubble about the size of filberts, and then turn in cement to fill the spaces to make it solid? The action of horses' feet would soon make a foothold between each block of stone, at the same time the pavement would be perfectly firm if it was properly laid. The expense of doing this would be comparatively trifling. The experiment is certainly worth trying, for a few hundred feet at least. The London pavements are laid thus, and all know that the wear is great, while the pavement is firm and durable.

VIATOR.

Connecticut and the Bennett Case.

Essex, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday on the "Bennett Divorce Case," you made some very just reflections upon the social aspects of that case, as developed during the trial, but in your remarks upon the Doctor's success in pill making, you charge the Connecticut people with being humbugged by his "audacious" and grandiloquent pamphlet into the purchase of from $12,000 to $20,000 worth of his "Root and Plant Pills," per annum.

In answer to this let me say that in the town where I reside, 18 miles from New-Haven, containing about 2,000 inhabitants, I have not found a single person who ever, before this trial, heard of Dr. Bennett or his Pills, and having for four years past been familiar in Hartford and Middlesex counties, and somewhat in New-Haven, I never saw a notice of these pills, nor a sign of their sale anywhere, and I do not believe they have, to any extent, been sold in the State of Connecticut, or even in New-England. But on looking over the testimony in this case, you will see that the Doctor's business was carried on through agents, who traveled mostly *South* and *West*.

Had you forgotten this when you penned your article?

You also implicate the whole Connecticut community and her system of education in your denunciations of Dr. Bennett. Nor was the article of yesterday your first effort in that direction. In your first notice of this case you spoke of Connecticut education producing such men as Barnum and Bennett. As to Barnum, I think his *Life* claims that *he* was educated in New-York. He went there at a very early age; and as to Dr. Bennett, here you have taken one of the most extreme and isolated cases and made it the foundation of a most sweeping charge against the whole State, which is unjust in the extreme.

The entire community here has been shocked and made indignant by the disgusting details of this trial, and neither we nor our system of education have any sympathy with such mercenary wretches as Dr. Bennett.

A Subscriber and Constant Reader.

Taxes on Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The complaint of "Legatus Pauperum," in the Times of Dec. 25 is not unreasonable, but the responsibility for the abuses which annoy him may, possibly, be misplaced. The views of one of our oldest and best-known Sunday-School organizations (the American Sunday-School Union) on this subject, were expressed many years ago in a treatise published under the title of "The Teacher Taught." Will it be asking too much to request the following brief extract from that work to appear in your paper?

A SYMPATHIZER.

Sunday-School Benevolence.—The practice of collecting money in Sunday-schools for any purpose is, on many accounts, objectionable. Suspicions and jealousies are needlessly awakened. Prejudices are engendered or confirmed; objects of doubtful utility are often introduced, and, under exciting circumstances, are favored, to the great prejudices of the school. Undue attention is likely to be paid to this department, to the neglect of the more difficult, less interesting, but far more important duty of the religious teaching. If one project of benevolence is entertained, it may be difficult to assign a good reason for excluding another; and thus, in the end, the grand, simple purpose of the Sunday-School is overlooked, and its interest is sustained (if sustained at all) mainly by ever-varying novelties and external excitements. Sometimes individual teachers have succeeded in awakening wholesome sympathies in a single class, and so directing their inquiries and exercises as to make them intelligent on a given subject of benevolence; and then, without noise or ostentation, he may receive from them the fruit of their own industry, or the savings of economy and self-denial, and appropriate them under their direction and as their contributions to the beneficent purposes contemplated. Such a course as this is not liable to many of the abuses and misconstructions of the other, and it is sufficient to say to those who desire to avail themselves of the Sunday-School organization for those purposes, that the same children can be approached in other forms, and that it seems better to preserve this for the distinct object of religious instruction.

Names of Married Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read a paragraph in the Times a day or two since, mentioning a discussion of the question whether a married woman should relinquish her maiden name. It calls to mind the not uncommon practice, prevalent in Switzerland, of the husband, in marriage, taking the name of the wife—D'Aubigne, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, being an illustrious example. The family name of that gentleman is Merle, whose brother, of that name, is an estimable and wealthy merchant of our own City. In that country the law sanctions this custom, as well as that of the right of property independent of the husband, either acquired before or after marriage. It is not unusual for the husband and wife to enter into a business connection, observing the same formalities for establishing the joint liability and placing both names upon their business sign, as with firms in this country. So, also, in giving a promissory note or bill of exchange, to make the security satisfactory, the husband not unfrequently puts the wife on the back.

F.

Tom Paine's Will.

The following curious extract is from the will of Tom Paine, which is on file in the office of the Surrogate of New-York. We do not remember ever to have seen it in print:

"The Last Will and Testament of me, the subscriber, Thomas Paine, reposing confidence in my Creator God, and in no other being, for I know of no other, nor believe in any other:

"I, Thomas Paine, of the State of New York, author of the work entitled *Common Sense*, written in Philadelphia in 1775, and published in that city the beginning of January, 1776, which awaked America to a Declaration of Independence, on the fourth of July following, which was as fast as the work could spread through such an extensive country—author, also, of the several numbers of the *American Crisis*, 'thirteen in all,' published occasionally during the progress of the Revolutionary War. The last is on the Peace: another, also, of the *Rights of Man*, parts the first and second, written and published in London, in 1791 and '92; author, also, of a work on Religion, *Age of Reason*, part the first and second. 'N. B. I have a third part by me in manuscript, and an answer to the Bishop of Llandaff;' author, also, of a work lately published, entitled *Examination of the passages in the New Testament quoted from the Old, and called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ*, and showing there are no prophecies of any such person; author, also, of several works not here enumerated; *Dissertation on First Principles of Government, Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, Agrarian Justice*, &c., &c., make this my Last Will and Testament, &c."

The will directs to be placed over the testator's grave, "a head-stone, with his name and age engraved upon it," and "the author of *Common Sense*." "I have lived," the will concludes, "an honest and useful life to mankind; my time has been spent in doing good, and I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my Creator God."

Dated 18th January, 1809.

Spiritualism Exposed.—At the Melodeon, in Boston, on the evening of Dec. 27, Mr. M. V. Bly, a young gentleman who calls himself an "unconverted detective medium," and whose especial mission it is to denounce and expose the Spiritualist manifestations, threw a large audience, composed partly of Spiritualists, into a violent fever. He proposed to show that Mansfield, and other so-called "writing mediums," were humbugging the people. The Boston *Herald* says:

"After stating that he had had certain proof that many rapping mediums were indebted to the skillful use of their ankle joints for their success, and citing instances where he had exposed such persons, he proceeded to expose the 'sealed letter' imposture, which he alleged had been practiced by J. V. Mansfield, of this city, for so many months past, and that the 'Great Spirit Postmaster' (Mansfield) was an egregious swindler. A Committee of Six—three Spiritualists and three experts—were selected by the audience, at the lecturer's request, to report upon the evidence offered them. This Committee was composed of Dr. Gardner, Messrs. Rice, Dole, King, Messer and Bradbury. The Committee came to no definite result in the matter, and the question was put to the audience whether the lecturer had made good his case against Mr. Mansfield. They decided that he had by an overwhelming affirmative, amid the greatest confusion.

After this matter was disposed of, a specimen was given of the manner in which Mrs. Coan performs the "ballot test;" that is, how she tells the Christian name of a friend in the spirit-land, written in a ballot and closely folded up by a stranger, and submitted to her. Mr. Bly, in two instances, performed the feat satisfactorily, and informed the audience how he did it. He said that he caused the raps to be made by his ankle-joint, after ascertaining by careful examination of the outside of a thin ballot, the name that was written within.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Washington Market, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather, to-day, is unfavorable for out-door movements, and very few leave their firesides who can avoid doing so. Hence, the market is less crowded than, under more propitious circumstances, it would doubtless be; and business lacks much of the animation usual at this period. Supplies of nearly all the principal commodities are fair, and prices are, for the most part, without remarkable alteration.

MEATS.

No important changes are discernable in this line A fair, though not uncommon, demand has been experienced throughout the week.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	10	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	7	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	5	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	6	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	9	@	14
Lamb, ₱ ℔	9	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	8	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₱ ℔	14	@	17
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	11	@	14
Bacon, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Hams, ₱ ℔	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Tongues, each	68	@	81
Lard, ₱ ℔	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supplies of Poultry and Game are good, and prices, for the season, are not considered high. The demand, however, is not as brisk, to-day, as it was last Thursday, owing, in part, to the influence of unfavorable weather. Some excitement has been occasioned among dealers by a notification from the City Government that the laws respecting the preservation of Game and Fish would be rigidly enforced henceforward.

Fowls, ₱ pair	65	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	62½	@	1 25
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	62½	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 25
Geese, ₱ ℔	8	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ pair	62½	@	1 00
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair	87½	@	1 25
Widgeons, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	3 50
Wild Turkeys, ₱ ℔	14	@	16
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 75
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 75	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	62½	@	87
Quail, ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 25
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Rabbits, ₱ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ₱ ℔	9	@	13
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

This branch of business varies very slightly, to-day, either in the extent of the sales, or the range of prices, compared with last week.

Sal'n Trout, ₱ ℔	.15 @—		Cat-fish, ₱ ℔	8	@—
Codfish, ₱ ℔	6 @—		Frost-fish, ₱ ℔	6	@—
Pickerel, ₱ ℔	12 @—		Black-fish, ₱ ℔	.10	@—
Eels, ₱ ℔	10 @12		White-fish, ₱ ℔	.12	@—
Flounders, ₱ ℔	— @ 6		Mullet, ₱ ℔	8	@—
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	12 @15		Haddock, ₱ ℔	—	@ 6
Perch, ₱ ℔	8 @10		Terrapins, ₱ dz.	$12	@$15
Smelts, ₱ ℔	15 @—		Frogs, ₱ dozen	.25	@$1

Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 00	@	2 50
Clams, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Lobsters, ₱ ℔	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Dealers generally state that usually the supplies of prices of vegetables are "stationary" at this time of the year, and to-day we find no exceptions to the rule. The inquiry is moderate.

Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ₱ bushel	37	@	50
Turnips, ₱ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ₱ bushel	62	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ₱ bushel	62	@	—
Carrots, ₱ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Beets, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, ₱ bushel	87½	@	1 25
Onions, ₱ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ₱ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, Red, ₱ head	10	@	12
Cabbage, ₱ doz	37	@	75
Cabbage, ₱ head	4	@	7
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	75	@	2 00
Cauliflower, each	7	@	18
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Celery, table, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	12	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

More activity has been discernable in this line.

Apples, ₱ half peck	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ₱ half peck	75	@	1 00
Apples, dried, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Pears, cooking, ₱ half peck	50	@	75
Pears, eating, ₱ half peck	1 00	@	1 25
Grapes, ₱ ℔	20	@	25
Grapes, Malaga, ₱ ℔	50	@	75
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Plums, dried, ₱ ℔	28	@	30
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Oranges, ₱ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25	@	37
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ₱ box	37	@	50
Figs, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Dates, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Raisins, ₱ ℔	8	@	12
Currants, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₱ ℔	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The inquiry for Butter and Cheese has been fair; that for Eggs and Honey rather limited. Eggs continue to increase in price.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ ℔	19	@	28
Butter, State, ₱ ℔	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ₱ ℔	9½	@	10
Cheese, English, ₱ ℔	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₱ ℔	20	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	15	—	15
Flour, bbls	2,066	5,752	7,818
Wheat, bushels	—	5,000	5,000
Corn, bushels	—	8,246	8,246
Oats, bushels	1,200	—	1,200
Provisions, pkgs	783	117	900
Whisky, bbls	60	—	60

ASHES—Are selling slower at old figures. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, yet prices have not varied. Our reference to the meeting of the grocers of this City yesterday, to resist the abolition of the 2 ₱ cent. tare on Coffee, was accidentally omitted. The results of the proceedings were the adoption of a resolution, proposing a conference with the importers, to definitely and equitably decide upon a compromise measure; and the appointment of a Committee to carry out this resolution. This Committee, we understand, subsequently met a Committee apointed by the importers, and both finally adopted a resolution that after the first of January next the tare shall be one per cent., instead of two as at present, and no tare as proposed by the importers, subject to the approval of the trade in the leading markets of the Atlantic seaboard.

COTTON—Sales were made, to-day, of 2,500 bales at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₱ ℔	11⅞	11⅞	12	12¼
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	12¾	12⅜	12⅞	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very quiet for State and Western Flour, to-day, yet prices are essentially unaltered; sales 6,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 40
Extra State	4 90@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 35@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is inactive at former rates; sales 280 bbls., at $5 25@$6 40 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at old figures; sales 900 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day, 83 bbls. Malaga Grapes at $5 87½@$13 25; 435 half kegs do. at $3@$4 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales 10,000 bushels fair mixed Indiana on terms not disclosed. The stock of Wheat—variously estimated at from 800,000 bushels to 1,600,000 bushels—is generally considered more extensive than usual at this period. An average of all the estimates worthy of attention which we have heard of, would give us a stock of about 1,250,000 bushels of all descriptions of Wheat; and this result, it is thought, closely approximates to the actual quantity available in this neighborhood. It should be remembered, however, that the supplies of Flour and Wheat here consist mainly of inferior or undesirable lots, not wanted by the home trade. The stocks of really good Flour and Wheat, such as can be easily disposed of to purchasers for domestic consumption, are comparatively moderate. Holders of such are very firm, and not disposed, by "forestalling," to anticipate the regular requirements of their customers. Corn is in very slack request, and prices are somewhat nominal. Sales 5,500 bushels, at 77c.@78c. for old mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 72c.@73c. for new White Southern, ₱ bushel. The stock of Corn is not very heavy, nor is the demand for this kind of grain active. Hence, it is not without some difficulty that prices of old are maintained. New is beginning to arrive freely from the South, and the tendency of the market for it is downward. Rye is depressed and declining. Sales 400 bushels Jersey at 75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in good request, principally for shipment to Gulf ports, especially to New-Orleans, where the supply of this important variety of Grain is extremely light. Oats were selling in the New-Orleans market, a week ago, at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel. From New-Orleans to St. Louis, along the Mississippi River, a similar scarcity of Oats is generally reported, and in St. Louis lately, buyers had to pay as much as 75c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 56c.@57c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c@48c., ₱ bushel.

Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The demand for State and Western Flour continues limited, and prices remain without material change. There has been but very little inquiry for export, the sales having been principally to supply the pressing wants of the home trade. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent, prices favoring purchasers. Southern Flour continues in moderate request, at rather easier prices. Canadian Flour has been dull, at previous prices. Rye Flour is inactive, with small sales. Corn Meal is in moderate request. In the Wheat Market there has been no change to notice since last week's report. Holders continue firm, and prices generally have been well maintained. There is no foreign demand at present prices, and the home trade supply only their immediate wants; there is, however, something of a speculative demand for sound parcels of Winter Wheat. The transactions yesterday were to a moderate extent. Sales of the week 60,000 bushels, closing at $1 20 for 10,000 bushels of mixed Indiana, and nominal for all other descriptions. There has been no change in Rye, the market closing steady. Corn has been less active, without material change in prices—the market closing firm at 77c.@78c. for Western Mixed; a small lot of new Southern Yellow sold at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been firm, with prices tending upwards."

The amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Dec. 25, was as follows:

Wheat, Spring, bu	163,886	Flour, bbls	5,196
Wheat, Red, bu	90,114	Corn, bu	8,459
Wheat, White, bu	8,815	Oats, bu	97,683
Barley, bu	70,897	Rye, bu	980

MOLASSES—Small sales of New-Orleans were effected at 36½c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, yet steady.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at, however, easier prices. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 70@$17 75 for New Mess; $17 12½ for Old Mess; $15 50@$16 for Prime Mess, and $13@$13 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard continues heavy and languid; sales 200 tcs. and bbls. at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in limited request, at old rates. Sales to-day 275 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 8¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 130 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 50 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c.; and 75 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¼c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Small sales have been made, at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 1,300 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s. 7½d.; and 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. For other ports, nothing new of any importance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

ANNA MARY FREEMAN,
ARTIST,
No. 726 Broadway,
AT HOME ON THURSDAYS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—MAYOR TIEMANN will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on New-Year's Day, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.
W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

ANY PERSON OR INSTITUTION WISHING to adopt a healthy, intelligent boy, between 9 and 10 years old, will hear of a good opportunity by addressing immediately T. W. L. HOWARD, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

WANTED—TO HIRE A PEW OR PART OF ONE, in Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawk's.) Any one desiring to let, will address S. B. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 70 NASSAU-ST. NO. 70 NASSAU-ST.
DRINK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The most delightful beverage that has yet been presented to the public is the Punch Essence of Wine, Arrac and Rum; it is very convenient for families, and none should be without it. For sale at the depôt of the French Cognac Bitters, No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING SUPPLIED THE City of New-York and vicinity, for over twenty years, with Isabella and Catawba grapes, from my vineyards at Croton Point, it occurred to me some years since, that it would be desirable to make a
PURE WINE
from a portion of the perfectly ripe grapes, in order to supply those who wish to obtain the article free from adulteration and in its purity. With this object in view I have had wine made, for a number of years past, at Croton Point under my own inspection, by persons who have had experience in the business, and which is now offered for sale at the Croton Point Grape Depôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York. R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY Liquors is at the old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—THE SUBscribers have on hand a fine assortment of sleighs of their own make, which are equal to any in the market for durability or style, consisting of pony, double sleighs, one and two seats, at their old stand No. 114 Warren-st., up-stairs. ORDWAY & ELMER.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, gentle, young, perfectly sound and kind in single and double harness; also a sleigh, two carriages and a light wagon, to be seen at the stable No. 228 East 13th-st. near 1st-av., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—SIVERS & SMITH have for sale at their manufactory, No. 896 Eldridge-st., an elegant assortment of the Albany and Portland styles, of their own manufacture, warranted superior to any in the market.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH AND BELLS, in first-rate order, but little used, for sale low. Apply to DAVID BAIT, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing—My Overcoat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Conscience—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Po-ca-hon-tas—Ploughman Turned Lord.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., with a week's later European advices, is now due at Halifax. She had not arrived there at 9 o'clock last night.

Dispatches have been received by the Nicaragua Legation at Washington, announcing the reception of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty by that Government. The House of Deputies was to be assembled immediately, and the views of this Government made known to the members. These views are heartily sanctioned by President MARTINEZ, who promises that the Treaty shall be returned to Washington, fully ratified, by the 1st of February.

The Government is in receipt of advices from the Western coast of Mexico, received overland, to the 25th of November, by which the statement that the sloop-of-war *St. Marys* had arrived at Guaymas just in season to prevent the expulsion of the surveying party under Col. STONE, is confirmed. The Commander of the *St. Marys* also found another American citizen, named FREDERICK COERLITZ, in prison there, and procured his discharge. The civil commotions in Sonora and Sinaloa were continued, PESQUIERA carrying on an active war against the latter State, in which he was reported to have gained a victory at La Mesia, and to be moving towards Mazatlan. The news from the vicinity of Guadalajara is in direct contradiction of that alleged to have been received by the Mexican Legation at Washington. Instead of the defeat of DEGOLLADO by MIRAMON, and the subsequent capture of the city by the latter, it is asserted that Guadalajara had been captured by DEGOLLADO, after the assassination of the military commandante of the place, which was subsequently given up to pillage. The population of Mazatlan, on the reception of the news of the excesses at Guadalajara, had determined to oppose the entry of the Constitutionalists into their city.

The ridiculous rumor which prevailed on Wednesday in Washington, relative to the alleged revolutionary movement in Cuba, to the effect that the Administration had anticipated such a movement for some time, is, as we expected it would be, proved to be erroneous. Not only this, but the whole story is deemed at the State Department highly improbable—General U. S. RELEAU to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lieutenant MOWRY, the Delegate from Arizona, has written a letter to the Washington *Union*, in relation to the agricultural and mineral resources of Arizona, and the adjacent Mexican State of Sonora. This letter is accompanied by several communications from persons in the Territory, verifying what he has asserted in regard to the exceeding richness of the gold and silver mines.

We give elsewhere this morning, in full, a report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Tombigbee, Ala., on the 18th instant, "to take into consideration the state of affairs in Central America, Southern Emigration to Nicaragua, and the recent outrages committed by a British cruiser upon an American vessel at Greytown." A series of twelve resolutions were adopted, in which the course of the Spanish-American Republics since their emancipation from Spanish authority is dismally deprecated; Central America is asserted to be continually tending towards entire anarchy and political dissolution; the right of passage across the Isthmus is claimed, in consequence of which the Nicaragua Transit must be taken possession of; WALKER'S scheme of emigration is lauded, and pronounced to be perfectly lawful and proper; the recent boarding of the *Washington* by British naval officers is denounced, and the condition imposed by Nicaragua, that all American passengers who cross her territory shall sail only from one port, is asserted to be unjust, burdensome and insulting. A Committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid the cause of "emigration."

A letter appears in the St. Louis *Republican*, from Mr. YOST, the Government Agent of the Navajo Indians, in which he states that a peace was concluded with the Chief of that nation on the 20th of November. The energetic measures adopted to bring them to subjection have had the desired effect, and the apprehensions which were entertained that a long war, similar in its character and results to that with the Seminoles in Florida, would grow out of the difficulty with them, are thus happily dispelled.

It was understood in Albany, yesterday, that Governor KING would issue a Proclamation withdrawing the troops from Staten Island. In consequence, however, of the non-reception of necessary documents from the Sheriff of Richmond County, its issue was delayed.

The Western cities have been recently flooded with counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the State Bank of Troy. They are so well executed that the most expert detectives have been deceived, and the Bank, in consequence, have issued a circular calling in all their bills of that denomination, that they may be destroyed.

The Bay State Mill Corporation, at Lawrence, Mass., was yesterday reorganized under the name of the Washington Mills, and a Board of Directors and other officers were elected. An excess of subscription to the new Corporation, amounting to over $1,700,000, is to be divided among the creditors of the old Corporation.

The receipts from Customs into the United States Treasury, for the week ending on Monday last, were $661,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,117,000, and the drafts issued to $1,484,000—a reduction of $823,000 from the week previous. The balance in the Treasury was reduced to $2,-[illegible],000.

An incendiary fire occurred at Boonville, Mo., yesterday morning, the loss by which amounted to $[illegible],000, on which there was an insurance of $[illegible],000.

The snow-storm of Wednesday night was continued all day yesterday up to about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the wind changed more to the eastward, and the snow was converted into a most uncomfortable raw rain. There were no arrivals during the day from sea, and a considerable difficulty was experienced in railroad traveling; but no accidents of a serious nature have been reported. The whole City is given up to preparations for the closing day of our carnival season to-morrow.

Mr. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had the "Freedom of the City," whatever that may be, presented to him yesterday by Mayor TIEMANN, in the City Hall, and shook hands with two or three hundred individuals. The same distinguished honor will be bestowed on Senator DOUGLAS to-day in the room of the Councilmen.

The Board of Aldermen last evening agreed that the Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, and the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street, should be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners on those avenues and the City to share the expense equally. Permission was granted to A. M. ALLERTON, Jr., & Co. to lay a Railroad track in Forty-second-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River. A motion to discharge the Committee on Public Health from the consideration of the proposed ordinance compelling swill-milkmen to label their wagons, occasioned considerable debate, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn, which had been repeatedly renewed, finally prevailed.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the resolution directing the opening of a carriage-way across the Park, was laid on the table. A petition signed by W. B. ASTOR and others, praying for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, met with a similar fate. The Board concurred with the Aldermen, in recommending the construction of a wooden building in the Park for the accommodation of the three steam fire-engines.

At an inquest held yesterday in the case of the man—WM. TYLER, a carpenter of this City—who was drowned on Wednesday evening, at the Christopher-street Ferry, a verdict of censure was rendered against the Ferry Company. The censure was based upon the evidence that there were no lights on the ferry piers, and that to this neglect was to be attributed the accident and its fatal result.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,500 bales. Prices were firm. The movements in Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, were limited. Freights were very quiet.

The Freedom of the City.

The adventurous few who yesterday traversed that stony desert called the Park, in the early afternoon, when the winds of heaven blew the wildest, and the small sweepers at the crossings shrank appalled from their "dreadful trade," were refreshed and delighted with the sight of our country's flag proudly floating over the half-charred ruins of the City Hall. In fact they were refreshed and delighted with the sight of *two* of our country's flags—one at each end of what was the Palladian temple of our liberties before it was offered up as a holocaust on the altar of our national enterprise and of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The spectacle was as unusual as exhilarating, and those who could keep their eyes clear of the snow long enough to see it, must have wondered what it all meant. Had they ventured up the steps immortalized by the siege of Mayor WOOD, and into the great reception hall of our *Hotel de Ville*, they would have found therein a show not less surprising. There, among the dead Governors and Commodores, and other famous people, stood the living Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, engaged in the solemn and mystic ceremony of accepting the freedom of the City of New-York. A stern simplicity pervaded the arrangements of the august occasion, and the distinguished South Carolinian hero of the day may well have felt his spirit move within him to profounder reverence for the Spartan virtue of the great metropolis, when he contrasted the unadorned beauty of Councilman BUNCE and Mayor TIEMANN with the silken and purple splendors in which the officials of his own Commonwealth are wont to drape their stately persons.

The "freedom of the City," instead of being degraded into a gold box, as it usually is in the effête monarchies of Europe, was silently and secretly conveyed, like a surreptitious *billet doux*, into the Speaker's hand when the warm grasp of our cordial Mayor closed affectionately upon it. "There, take it," the hospitable Mr. TIEMANN seemed to say—"take it, my dear Mr. Speaker, and much good may it do you! No thanks—don't mention it, it really is hardly worth talking about—but it is the best we have, and you are heartily welcome to it." Imagine how overcome the generous Southron must have been, what natural manly tears must have swelled into his eyes, when the distinguished burghers thronged in upon him to confirm the civic gift, and make him quite at home. They came in crowds, the distinguished burghers; ISAIAH RYNDERS was there, Marshal of the Union, and Mr. MOLONEY, who governs the Almshouse, and Mr. WARD, who commissions the Police, and the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, with the fellowship of the churches in his friendly hand. There was no hustling and pushing—only perpetual shaking of hands, and the rapture of rapid introductions, and the kindling interchange of the most magnanimous sentiments. There were no ham sandwiches with sherry—these things being reserved for sensual Turkish Pachas—only a feast of gabble and a flow of bosh, such as always quickens the hearts of freemen when they meet together to glorify themselves and our ample institutions, and the flags flapped exultingly, like to pull down their poles, and small boys cheered under the clothes-lines in the beautiful Park, or turned ecstatic somersets in the snow; and New-York thrilled through all her homes with silent joy that a new son was born to her—to bear her banner in the fray and wear her colors through a hundred wars. And when the night fell, the distinguished burghers came back about their brother, and carried him off in triumph to the theatre, there to show him, in the "Merchant of Venice," how much finer is the City that has claimed him for her own, than the proud bride of the Adriatic ever was.

All this is very fine; and we ought to be thankful, not only that we have freedom enough to give some of it away to our friends, but also that we have a City Government capable of doing the thing so handsomely;—and this the more earnestly, that we have another candidate for the franchise upon our hands, who will be honored in the like manner to-day. The two flags will be hoisted again to-day, and the distinguished burghers will assemble together as before, (those of them excepted whose official duties in the Custom-house and elsewhere are well known to be especially severe on Fridays,) and New-York will receive another citizen in the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. And there will be more shaking of hands, and more making of speeches, and more shouting of small boys; and then, in the evening, we suppose, another visit to the theatre,—only there must be justice done to all parties, and so, perhaps, Mr. DOUGLAS will be treated to "Our American Cousin."

So far so good. And now what is the meaning of all these mummeries? What, in the name of common sense, is this "freedom of the City," which we keep "tendering," as if it were some sort of steam-engine, to all our illustrious guests—which we once "tendered" to General JACKSON in a gold box, and which stayed of its own accord in Tennessee when the gold box came back with Councilman VAN TINE to be a very Pandora's box of mischief to all our "gallant volunteers." Did anybody ever see the freedom of this City? Is it of the nature of that freedom dreamed of by the boy who declared, in homely verse, that when he is President of these United States "he will suck molasses candy and swing upon the gates?" Does it confer any such privileges upon Mr. Speaker ORR and Mr. Senator DOUGLAS? Does it entitle them to vote at our elections, ward or district,—to accept any office under the Mayor,—to ring the City Hall bell whenever they wish—to travel free upon the ferries and the avenue railways?

When London gives her freedom in a gold box to some "distinguished visitor," the gift carries certain substantial franchises with it. Lord DERBY holds the freedom of the city, and being elected in virtue thereof a member of one of the Twelve Worshipful Guilds, (we believe he is a fishmonger, as Lord PALMERSTON also is,) he enjoys all the rights and immunities of the mediæval fraternity to which he belongs. He may sell fish if he likes within the city limits; he may also vote for or against the city members, and is in fact a constituent of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and he may be chosen Lord Mayor of London, like any other fishmonger, after serving as Alderman in his turn.

But if all these most grave and reverend considerations do not prevent us from laughing at the civic honor of London as an antiquated absurdity, what are we to say to the flimsy rigmarole in which our City fathers still rejoice to clothe the bald and dreary reality of their lugubrious receptions? The whole system is hopelessly foolish and dismal. It results in boring half to death every distinguished man upon whom it is inflicted. It has lost whatever dignity or value it may have once possessed, since it has been prostituted to all sorts of purposes and disgraced by all sorts of silly and scandalous associations. New-York sincerely honors the station of men like Mr. ORR and Mr. DOUGLAS. Our citizens are ready to pay all possible respect to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to the Senator whose presence in the gate maddens the Haman of the White House. But the measure of the respect and honor which New-York offers to these gentlemen is not to be inferred from the heterogeneous throng of wire-pullers, office-holders and idlers who toddle into a dilapidated City Hall to perform there a scurvy farce in the broad middle of the busy day.

Boston "Branches" in New-York.

We alluded a day or two since to a report of the Boston Board of Trade, on the subject of "Branch" houses established in New-York for the sale of New-England manufactures. Since then the report itself has been published; it is very long and full of grievances, and as earnest, if not quite as eloquent, in its protests against the monopolizing influences of New-York as any of the harangues of the "hundred Boston orators" against British tyranny or Southern "men-stealers." The Boston Board of Trade appears to think that New-York can be thrown overboard as easily as if it were only a chest of tea. They are determined, at least, to see if they cannot contrive to get along without having anything to do with "the great City at the mouth of the Hudson." The report was made in conformity with a resolution adopted by the "Board" in February last, by a Committee of highly respectable merchants, who were appointed to consider what has been, and what is likely to be the effect upon the business of Boston of the establishment of Branch houses in New-York and Philadelphia, for the sale of goods manufactured in Massachusetts and the adjoining States, and to consider what action may be necessary for the Board to take in reference to the matter.

The action considered necessary has been the publication of the Report in question, and the recommendation to Boston merchants to cut loose from New-York, and keep their cotton and revolvers at home. The Board of Trade has made the most forcible report of the case that could be presented, we have no doubt, and have given the public some exceedingly interesting statistics in relation to the manufacturing interests of New-England and the Middle States. But still we do not discover any arguments in the Report that strike us as calculated to operate in the minds of New-England manufacturers, or Boston capitalists, to induce them to deviate from the method of transacting their business which they have heretofore found so beneficial to their interests. It may be safely assumed that every individual merchant and manufacturer understands his own business affairs better than anybody else can, and that if they did not find it for their profit in the long run to send their merchandize to New-York for a market, they would not continue to do it.

But the Board of Trade meet this view of the subject by stating that the system of "Branch Houses" in New-York has grown up without any serious consideration being bestowed upon the consequences which would follow; and now it is necessary that some public movement should be made to counteract the pernicious effects of the systems. The first "Branch" of a Boston House established in New-York is stated to have been as recent as 1846, and there are now nineteen of these pelican-like offspring which are fattening themselves at the expense of their parents' blood. It is alleged that the men who manage these Branches have strong local attachments in New-York, that notwithstanding they sell twenty-five millions of dollars' worth of New-England merchandize annually, they care nothing at all about Boston, and, though they are only subordinates, are fast becoming the masters of their employers. But it is not the twenty-five millions of sales which the Boston Board of Trade cares so much about; it is the correlative business which these sales bring that the solid men of State-street look upon as of right belonging to them. Seventy-five millions of dollars a year is the annual loss of trade which the Bostonians believe they have foolishly flung into the lap of New-York, by their own thoughtless folly in establishing "branches" in this City. Trade, they say, begets trade, and if they can only compel all the world to resort to Boston to purchase shoes, oil, codfish and cottons, there is no reason why their own city should not become as much of a commercial centre as New-York. One of the arguments most urgently insisted on in this Report in favor of discontinuing the practice of sending manufactured goods to this market is the success which has attended the trade with Calcutta, which has been made almost exclusively a Boston business. The statistics of 1857 show that the freights alone in the imports of Calcutta goods into Boston amounted to two millions of dollars, while to all other parts of the Union they amounted to but six hundred thousand dollars. Yet Calcutta goods have been sold in Boston, instead of sending them to New-York for a market. The reason is, of course, that there is a larger consumption for such goods in Boston, and the best market for them is found there; otherwise they would have to be sent here, or somewhere else where they were in demand. Boston and Salem merchants have been large importers of tea, but they have for many years been in the habit of sending their cargoes of China goods here, because in this market they have obtained the best prices.

But there is one circumstance—and a most important one, too—that the Board of Trade have overlooked. Boston is no more a manufacturing city than New-York. There is neither a cotton mill, nor a woolen mill, nor any other kind of mill, nearer to it than Lowell; and this City is much nearer and of more convenient access to many of the New-England manufacturing towns than Boston, and it is here that their goods will naturally come for a market. Fall River, for example, finds it much more convenient to send its goods for a market to New-York than to Boston, and so do all the manufacturing towns of Connecticut and Rhode Island, as well as many in Massachusetts. So that if Boston were to monopolize the sale of all the goods produced in Lowell and Manchester, New-York would still be the greater market and retain the promiscuous jobbing trade which our ambitious neighbor is so anxious to lay her grasping hands upon. The Boston merchants do not see any difference between New-York and Liverpool, and inasmuch as Manchester does not send its calicoes to that place to be sold, they do not see why Boston should send her shirtings and sheetings to New-York. But there is as much difference between New-York and Liverpool as there is between Boston and Manchester. Liverpool is neither a financial centre, nor a distributing dépôt; it is simply a shipping port, while New-York possesses the advantage of being all three. Manchester sells its manufactures, and nothing more, while Boston has no manufactures of its own to sell. The report concludes it with the recommendation to the managers of the great manufacturing establishments of Massachusetts and Maine to adopt such measures "as shall restore to Boston the entire sale, in first hands, of the fabrics which are made in our own mills with our money."

Look Out for the Poor!

We hope nobody will imagine that all he has to do during this bitterly cold weather is to make himself as comfortable as possible. Winter brings its peculiar duties as well as discomforts. If it is sharp and severe upon those of us who have houses and full grates, and loaded tables and warm beds, what must it be to the houseless and the homeless,—to the poor creatures who cower under sheds, for shelter from the wind, and pass their days and nights in the almost hopeless struggle against hunger and cold. There are thousands more, not reduced to this extremity of distress, who are still without coal, without food, without clothing for themselves or their children, and who must, if unrelieved, suffer intensely during the sharp, cold weather that is now upon us. It is certainly a duty—and it ought to be a pleasure—for every one to do whatever he can towards allaying the distress which, without such aid, will be unavoidable. The benevolent societies will do all in their power, and some of them have active agents, whose activity should now be largely increased in hunting up the proper objects of their benevolence.

There is no lack of charity among our people. The great mass of our rich men are also men of liberal hearts,—who could not look upon distress without relieving it, and who only need to be assured that special cases deserve aid, to induce them promptly and freely to afford it. But as a general thing they have not the leisure to inform themselves upon the merits of such cases, and are of necessity dependent upon the representations of others. Those, therefore, who may come in contact with individual suffering which they are not themselves able to relieve, will do all parties a most essential service by applying to friends on their behalf.

Nor is this a time for pushing too sharply inquiries into the causes of poverty and destitution. Many a wife, many a little child, may be starving because the husband and father is a drunkard,—but it is not under such wintry skies as these that the sins of the guilty should be visited upon the heads of the innocent or even with too much rigor upon their own. It is a great deal safer and better in such emergencies to do too much than too little. Even street-beggars have a claim upon charity now, which we should be slow to urge in any less inclement season. One runs little risk just now of bestowing alms amiss: and even if selfishness were appealed to, there are few hearts that will not be made happier by the endeavor, whether successful or not, to relieve something of the sorrow that clusters so thickly around us.

SMALL PREMISES AND LARGE CONCLUSIONS.—Our provincial cotemporaries from time to time exhibit a sort of spasmodic concern about the progress of the metropolis which is very pleasant to see, since it illustrates at once the reality of our own advance and the vitality of the country at large. But this interesting feeling sometimes puts on a rather ridiculous shape, and invites a chastening word of affectionate counsel. The good people of Boston, for instance, have just exercised our patience by solemnly publishing their convictions that we are subtly stealing away their life-blood through a thousand commercial "branches;" and that we must be taught to know our place and to cease seducing the country folk by the superior advantages of our trade. And now comes New-Orleans, complaining on the contrary, that we are like to ruin the whole nation north of the Potomac by our reckless speculations and our "liberal finance." The New-Orleans *Delta* has just discovered that more people and more banks failed in New-York during the crisis of 1857 than in New-Orleans,—that an import trade is disappearing at the rate of one-third *per annum*"—that our exports in the month of November last were four millions less than for the same month of 1857," and that we have brought our chief debtor Chicago into "such a state of hopeless insolvency that she is mortgaged for several millions more than the amount of her assessment." "These be hard words, my masters!" And the following inference is surely neither gentle nor easy—that New-Orleans is a city built on the rock of Slavery, while New-York is a City set on the shifting sands of Freedom. If we were forced to assent to the forlorn views of our Southern Jeremiah, we should really begin to tremble for the Union—since the Presidential organ has assured us that the "South would never tolerate a shiftless bankrupt partner in the Confederation."

Fortunately, however, we can assure our friends and ourselves that Gotham is not quite so badly off as the *Delta* would have itself believe. We certainly lost more in the late panic than New-Orleans, as we also lost more than Heligoland or San Juan de Nicaragua. But the reason thereof was obvious enough—that we had more to lose, in the way of cash at least, and credit, than these, perhaps, unappreciated centres of industry; and we think we may safely promise the manufacturers of New-England on the one hand, and the planters of Louisiana on the other, that they need be under no apprehensions for the great mart of their mutual exchanges, but may rely on finding in New-York for some time to come the usual facilities for completing their "little arrangements." Should any serious misfortune of a vital character ever really overtake us, we are afraid that our respectable sister cities at either end of the Union will appreciate the fact more emphatically than the Boston Board of Trade or the New-Orleans *Delta* seems to be able to imagine.

Reform in Jury Trials.

The London "Law Amendment Society" has just received a report from one of their committees on the Jury System, which recommends the retention of the rule of unanimity in criminal cases, but advises that it be dispensed with in civil suits. It considers the requirement that no man shall be convicted except upon evidence that shall satisfy at least twelve men of his guilt, to be, on the whole, a wise one. It defends its recommendations on the ground that in the majority of criminal cases the issue presented to the jury is simple and single—did or did not the prisoner commit a certain act on a certain day; whilst in civil cases, there is generally a great variety of points to be decided, upon which any number of honest men may fairly entertain a great variety of opinions; and that, in reality, a verdict is generally the result of a compromise between a majority and minority of the jurors.

We in this country have, if possible, a still greater interest in this question than our English brethren, as the administration of criminal justice is carried on here under much greater difficulties than in Europe. We have to rely very much more upon the effectual working of the law than as, in their case, upon the strength of the Central Government, for the security of our persons and properties; and if any people in the world are likely to suffer from the jury system in its present state, we are certainly amongst the number. The great, and, so far as we know, the only objection that is urged against the unanimous verdict, is the power it places in the hands of one stupid, or corrupt man, to bring the whole proceedings to a dead lock, and even after the clearest evidence, give the criminal a fresh chance, by means of a new trial. This result is unquestionably very frequently produced in England, and still more frequently in America. It is almost impossible in New-York to keep worthless fellows, friends of the prisoner, or of his associates, out of the Jury-box, to whom "God and their oaths" are matters of very trifling importance. In cases in which any political feeling is aroused, this is peculiarly likely to happen, and if one manages to work his way in, the opinion of the other eleven, let them be ever so painstaking or intelligent, goes for nothing. Moreover, it makes the life or liberty of a prisoner frequently depend on the health or powers of endurance of a Juryman, when it ought to depend solely on his conclusions drawn from the evidence. It is impossible to know in how many cases delicate Jurors save their business or their digestion from derangement, by yielding to the opinions of their tougher and more robust colleagues. It may be fairly said that a man decides under duress when his yielding to the arguments addressed to him, and that only, will immediately restore him to his house and his counting-room.

The "Law Amendment" Committee propose to remedy this evil of disagreement in Juries by obliging the minority to put the reasons of their dissent in writing, and present it to the Court, for whom it would in many cases furnish a useful guide in deciding upon applications for new trial. There is no question, that in a very plain case this would prove, under some aspects, decidedly beneficial, and, in a very doubtful case, it would do no harm. If the evidence were plain and forcible, a corrupt Juror, who now accomplishes his object with a dogged no, and escapes public censure, by the secrecy in which his vote is clouded, would find himself placed in a very awkward position. Nothing is a greater check to a bad man than having to give a reason for his acts and opinions, and many a man would sooner do right, than set about justifying his wrong-doings in the eyes of the world. The former would, in most cases, prove much the easier matter of the two. But then, on the other hand, it would make a juryman's duties very much more laborious and repulsive. It would saddle an honest, but illiterate man, with a very burdensome task, while a clever knave would easily discharge it; and it would deprive the jury-system itself of one of its most valuable features. We do not expect a juryman's reasons for his verdict to be always capable of being placed in order on paper. If this were desirable, it would be better to try every prisoner by a full bench of Judges. When a Jury sits on a case, an immense deal is left to, and expected of the instincts, the vague impressions, the rough good sense, and even the honest prejudices of its members. Every farmer or shop-keeper who votes for sending a burglar to the penitentiary naturally relies more on undefinable impressions and feelings, than on logical conclusions. The manner of the witnesses, the "hang" of their story, and a thousand other things, affect a man in a way which he cannot, for the life of him, describe or account for, but are, nevertheless, to him more satisfactory and more convincing than all the logic in the world. And it is precisely because it has been found that judgments so rendered are on the whole more satisfactory, contain more guarantees for liberty and justice than the lawyers' apparently more accurate "points," that trial by Jury is so much valued in all free countries. So that we do not think it desirable to impose on the minority the duty of giving "reasons in writing" for their dissent. It would often embarrass knaves, but it would fully as often embarrass honest men; and secondly, it is not always necessary that a Juryman should be able to say why he votes, to make his vote both just and sensible.

Even if there be, as the Law Amendment Committee report, a decided value in a conviction by twelve men, which a conviction by a less number could not have,—and there is no doubt it has certain moral weight,—the majority principle can be inforced, with infringing upon this one, by the simple experiment of increasing the number. Why not put eighteen men in the box, or as many more than twelve as may be considered sufficient margin for blockheads, ignoramuses, and knaves, and make a majority of twelve necessary to convict or acquit? If there be any magic in the number twelve, it can be retained in this way as well as in any, and every stupid or corrupt person who chooses to differ from the majority, would have to secure at least six others on his side, to make his dissent of any use to him, or give it any effect upon the trial. This too, or something like it, would do something towards putting an end to the absurd compromises, which we see taking place in our courts every day, and which are just as great an outrage on good morals, as a caricature of criminal procedure by which one portion of the jury agrees to find a prisoner guilty of an offence which he did not commit, if the other portion will only find him guilty of anything at all. One half, as in CANCEMI's case, thinks him guilty of murder; the other not guilty of anything, and they conclude by finding him guilty of manslaughter. This is very much as if a part of a jury were to find a man guilty of stealing a cow, and another to find that he did not steal it; and finally to save time and get home to dinner, all agree to declare him guilty of stealing a sheep.

SETTLEMENT OF A LONG-VEXED QUESTION.—That troublesome subject, the Quarantine question, has been finally disposed of in a very ingenious, economical and effective manner. The State authorities have adopted the suggestions of Captain BENHAM, and determined to build an island of five acres extent on the old Orchard Shoal in the Lower Bay, whereon it is intended to construct the necessary offices and hospitals. Captain BENHAM, it is stated, estimates the cost of constructing the island at $135,000, which is certainly an extremely low rate—just $27,000 an acre.

The Staten Islanders, it is stated, have been so mollified by the proposition to create the new island, that there will no longer be any necessity for keeping a regiment of soldiers at the Quarantine ground to guard the new hospitals from incendiaries. But we fear that the Staten Islanders are not to be so easily satisfied. If they are not more lacking in discernment than we suppose them to be, they will conclude that the scheme of removing the Quarantine to Orchard Shoals is only a device for keeping it where it is. That it would be possible to create an island on Orchard Shoal cannot be denied, for everything is possible in the way of engineering, where there is no lack of money and the time is unlimited. But it does not require any great engineering experience to understand the difficulties of making an island in an open bay, where there is nothing to break the force of the waves as they roll in from sea; and as for the cost of such a work, it would be quite beyond the power of any engineer or contractor to make anything like an accurate estimate. The work may be done in time, and it may be the only resource left for the State, but it should not be entered upon with the delusive idea that it can be completed for even ten times the amount named by Captain BENHAM.

POST-MARKING LETTERS.—We hear many and well-founded complaints of the loose and ineffectual manner in which *post-marks* are stamped at Post-Offices throughout the country, upon letters. They are generally put upon the postage stamp for the sake of defacing that as well as of giving the place and date of mailing; the result is that the mark is wholly illegible and the stamp itself only half destroyed. This is a matter of more consequence than it may seem to be at first sight, for it is frequently very important to be able to know the precise time as well as place at which a letter is mailed. The Post-Office Department would render an essential service to the business community by directing the attention of Postmasters throughout the country to this subject.

The Snow-Storm.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM UPON THE SHIPPING, THE FERRIES AND THE SOUND-BOATS—THE CITY AND THE STREETS.

The mild temperature of the past two weeks gave rise to the remark among nautical men, that this genial sunshine was a "weather-breeder," and that we should soon have a storm. These prognostics were verified about mid-day on Wednesday, when there were indications in the heavens of a gathering tempest. Intimations by telegraph arrived in the morning of snow at the Southwest, from which it is well known the first symptoms of a northeaster are always felt. At 3 o'clock P. M. it began to snow, and continued with little intermission through the night.

The prevalence of a strong northeast wind, a dense atmosphere, and the prospect of a disagreeable night on the Sound, caused the steamer *Commodore*, of the Stonington line, to remain at her dock—a delay which occasioned but little inconvenience, as there were few passengers who would like to tempt the Sound on such a night. The steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, however, started at her usual hour, but having gone as far as Hart Island, it then became impossible for the pilot to see the way, and the prevalence of heavy head winds induced the Captain to make for a harbor. He accordingly came to anchor for the night. As the weather yesterday morning was not improved, but rather grew worse, the *Connecticut* returned to her dock. Her passengers, fully acquiescing in the movement, were transferred to the fine steamer *Commonwealth*, which left here at her regular hour yesterday afternoon. The *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, proceeded as far as Throggs Point, where she anchored until the next morning, proceeding on her way at daylight. The storm on the Sound is represented as having been very severe. Steering was performed wholly by compass, scarcely the glimmer of a light being visible in consequence of the driving snow.

As the storm was not of a dangerous character at the eastward, the Norwich, Stonington and Fall River boats continued their journey with their passengers, and arrived but little behind time yesterday morning. The propellers *Potompska* for New-Bedford and *Curlew* for Providence, which left in the afternoon, came to anchor in Cow Bay. There were no arrivals by the way of Sandy Hook, and the ship *Derby*, for San Francisco, another vessel, anchored at Quarantine. The steamer *Marion*, for Charleston, anchored in the Horse-shoe.

There were some slight interruptions in the movements of the ferry-boats, but only one collision, which took place between two Hoboken boats. Some of the passengers were slightly injured.

Upon the Hudson River the storm put a stop to navigation. Large quantities of snow fell all along the river. At Poughkeepsie it was very cold, the thermometer marking zero. At Newburg the ferry-boats were greatly obstructed by the ice.

Thus far no disasters have been reported upon the coast, and, as the direction of the wind (northeast) will enable vessels to keep clear both of the Long Island and the New-Jersey coast, little apprehension is felt for those which may be approaching this port.

The streets of the City, yesterday, were covered with snow, which was not so deep, however, as to impede traffic. Broadway, thanks to the efforts of Mr. SMITH, of street-sweeping-machine celebrity, was kept pretty clear. Five hundred bushels of salt were scattered along the thoroughfare from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and the snow was thus prevented from hardening on the pavements. When, by neglect, the snow is permitted to freeze, the cost of removing it is rendered, of course, much greater; and it is a matter of surprise that the authorities will not view the case in this light. While the City is so enormously taxed for street cleaning, it is extremely unjust that the merchants along Broadway should, at their own cost, be compelled to keep the thoroughfare in proper order, as they are obliged to do every Winter.

At a late hour last night, the storm continued, and the sleet—half snow half rain—was drifting with violence.

The steamship *Marion* for Charleston, is anchored inside the Hook.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from Leavenworth, giving the leading items of the cost of transportation of supplies for the Utah Army. One hundred and forty-six trains of wagons were sent out,—total number of wagons, 4,796. Each train had 320 yoke of oxen; total oxen 46,720. Thirty men were apportioned to a train; total, 4,380. The number of pounds of freight conveyed across the Plains was 24,000,000. These are the principal items only. The aggregate cost of the Expedition may be inferred.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—The Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor elect, has tendered the appointment of Private Secretary to GEORGE W. BLISS, Esq., of this City, and of Chief Clerk in the Executive Office to L. L. DOTY, Esq., of Livingston County.

☞ We are indebted to Purser LA SALAVIERE of the steamship *Montgomery*, for Savannah papers.

The Baton Rouge *Comet and Gazette* says: "On Tuesday, Dec. 21, a free colored man, known in this as well as the adjacent parish as "Morgan the Peddler," was basely and cowardly murdered on his own premises. Morgan has been engaged for many years trading with people in this city—carrying goods from town in his wagon, and returning with products from the country. By honorable dealing and attention to business he had accumulated some property—was the owner of one or two slaves and the house in which he lived. As yet no clue has been discovered of the murderer, who sought an opportunity whilst his wife was at a neighbor's to perpetrate the deed. Suspicion is fixed upon a negro man belonging to Mr. Robinson, of St. Helena.

Reception of Speaker Orr at the City Hall.

The hospitalities of the City were tendered yesterday, to the Hon. James L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is temporarily residing in the City. The honorable gentleman was introduced to the citizens in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the Governors' Room being out of repair. John Cochrane, Aldermen Tuomey, Boole, and Reed, with sundry members of the Board of Councilmen, and other City officials, including Governor Moloney, of the Almshouse, and Conrad Swackhamer, were present. The Mayor briefly addressed Mr. Orr: "I am," he said, "glad to be the happy medium of the Common Council in offering to you the hospitalities of the City of New-York,—which is not only the Capital of the State but the metropolis of the whole Union, and always prominent in extending a welcome to the good and great of the whole earth."

Mr. Orr responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council: I avail myself of the occasion to make my acknowledgements to you for your kindness and consideration in extending to me this cordial greeting. I am sure it is more intended for the high official position I hold than any personal merit of my own. I am glad that it is so, and that there is a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of New-York to the Government, its institutions and officers. There is a political conservatism in New-York which has characterized it from the very organization of the Government down to the present time. I trust it may continue so, for no portion of our Union is more deeply interested in the preservation of our institutions than the great City of New-York. One single night of destruction, turmoil and revolution in any part of our Union, would cause that magnificent commerce, the evidences of whose prosperity are all around us, to wilt, and wither, and be destroyed. I trust that conservatism may continue to exist, and that your devotion to the Union, as it was made by our fathers, may continue also, that North and South, East and West, may be always able, here in the Halls of the Councils of New-York, to extend and receive these cordial greetings.

I thank you, gentlemen, again, for your consideration in tendering to me this distinguished honor.

The ceremony of shaking hands was then commenced, and for nearly an hour Mr. Orr underwent the penalty that awaits celebrity. He fared better than some eminent men who have gone before him, as his wrist was not dislocated. Indeed, owing undoubtedly to the inclemency of the weather, the number of persons with whom Mr. Orr yesterday exchanged congratulations did not exceed three hundred. Marshal Rynders and the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith were among them. Last night the Honorable gentleman visited Wallack's Theatre.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association.

This Association reassembled at the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—Prof. Phelps, Principal of the State Normal School and President of the Association, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Nathan Hedges, Esq., of Newark.

Dr. Webb, the Treasurer, then made his report, which was accepted. The discussion on the lecture of the previous evening was resumed. Mr. Hedges spoke of the difficulties which arose in school from the presence of "Young America," and considered the blame to rest, in many cases, with parents—with fathers, too much absorbed in business to heed the training of their sons; with mothers, who, in mistaken fondness, neglect the discipline which the perverseness of the youthful heart requires. Parents must have their attention called to this. Further remarks were made by Messrs. Smith and Harrison, showing that the example of the teacher would have a great influence on these "young men," and that he must be in sympathy with the "spirit of the age" in order to control it, while he must seek, instead of aiming at the autocracy of the schoolmasters of the last generation, to educate those in his charge in self-government.

The report of the State Agent was next submitted. It stated that Teachers' Institutes had been held in nineteen counties, with increasing interest. To promote a larger attendance at these meetings it was suggested that the officers whose business it is to license teachers, should require, as an indispensable qualification, the ability to pass an examination upon the subjects, exercises and lectures of the last Institute. The Examiner might either be present at the Institute, or might obtain a report of it from the Conductor. Professor Coles advised deliberation. Spread light—everywhere light—and wait patiently for the result. The State Agent having positively declined reelection, on motion of Mr. Peckham, it was

Resolved, That this Association entertain a lively sense of the important service rendered to the cause of Education by the Rev. J. B. Thompson, our Agent for the past three years; and that our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to him for the untiring activity and zeal he has manifested.

The report of the Committee on the State Board of Education was next presented by the Chairman (Mr. Wight of New-Brunswick) and accepted. On motion, the same Committee was appointed for another year.

Professor Camp, Superintendent of Common Schools of Connecticut, spoke on the advantages of a State Board of Education. It has been tried in Massachusetts and Connecticut for many years, and has worked well.

Professor Beebe, of Massachusetts, followed to the same effect, speaking from an experience of twenty years.

Mr. Bulkley, Superintendent of Common Schools, Brooklyn, made some eloquent remarks on the duties and responsibilities of teachers, and that the advancement of the cause they had at heart must come from their own exertions.

In the afternoon, reports from the various counties on the state of Education, were received. Discussion on Educational Periodicals followed. The officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. Harrison, of Morristown, President; Messrs. A. J. Dobbmus, of Flemington, and G. Berry, of Beverley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. H. Linsley, Jersey City, Recording Secretary; Mr. C. T. Wight, New-Brunswick, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. J. A. Halleck, Newark, Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Peckham,

Resolved, That this Association regard *Barnard's American Journal of Education* as a periodical which reflects credit upon the educational appliances of our country, and is eminently worthy of the support of the members of this Association.

On motion of Mr. Haynes,

Resolved, That we have confidence in the publication known as the *New-York Teacher*, and still recommend it to the teachers of this State for their patronage and support.

At the evening meeting some eloquent remarks were offered by Ex-Governor Price, encouraging the teachers, and expressing the wonder he was often led to feel at the ignorance of the value of education still constantly displayed by the people.

Professor Hart, late Principal of the High School, Philadelphia, then delivered the lecture of the evening on "Attention." It was a philosophical and practical treatise of extraordinary breadth and power.

Professor Phelps, and David Gould, Esq., followed in a just tribute of thanks and admiration.

Festival of the Wilson Industrial School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most pleasurable sights we have witnessed during these "Merry Holidays" was the number of happy faces gathered together yesterday in the Wilson Industrial School, (Avenue A,) to celebrate the annual Festival of that Institution. The pupils, 206 in number, manifested most surprising proficiency in their different studies, particularly in arithmetic; and were most attentive to the highly interesting and instructive remarks addressed to them by some of the gentlemen present. The abundant dinner and presents provided for them showed the Institution was not forgotten by its friends, as we understood these, together with the premiums, were special donations, not given by the Association. This Institution should secure ample support from the charitably disposed, as it has proved its efficiency by the practical results of its operation, and as its locality is one more destitute of schools and churches than any other in the City. The Institution seems to be most thoroughly organized, and, though unencumbered by debt, is in need of funds for current expenses. We commend it heartily to the attention of those interested in such enterprises. B.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

Lynch Law in Arkansas—Five Horse-Thieves Hung.—The fact that five men, charged with being horse-thieves, were summarily executed in Arkansas, recently, was mentioned a few days ago. The Memphis *Appeal* says:

"As our informant rode past the spot where the edict of lynch-law had gone forth and the horrible spectacle of its execution was witnessed, one poor fellow was seen dangling between heaven and earth, suspended by his neck to the limb of a tree, whose branches extended across the road, with this inscription written upon his back: 'Tennessee horse-thief. If you like him better than I do you can take him down and bury him.'"

The Lord Mayor of London has had a paralytic stroke. He has been restored to consciousness, but his right arm and leg are quite powerless.

Boots, Shoes, &c., for Holiday Times.—It is well to be nicely shod, at this visiting season particularly; so CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, near 13th-st., has been manufacturing extensively, and has an immense stock of ladies' gaiters, shoes, slippers, &c., either for the street, the house, or the ball-room. Children's boots, shoes, &c., will also be found there in great variety. CANTRELL has likewise provided for the gentlemen, and will furnish the neatest feet-coverings in the City.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"We Prefer Wing's."
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have such a pleasant taste, are so healthful, and give such a fine zest to almost everything they are eaten with, that they are considered indispensable to every well-furnished table.
With Drinks, Fruits, Jellies, Creams, Custards, Floating Islands, and also with Sardines, Oysters, Chowder, and meat relishes, they are most delightful.

To Whom it May Concern.
NO DRUNKARD
"Shall inherit the kingdom of God."
Bible.
"*Woe unto him*
That giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also."
Bible.
No exceptions made on account of New-Year's, Weddings, (of the rich,) or Funerals (Wakes) of the poor.

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Notice
TO DRUGGISTS.
Messrs. Burnett & Co. having issued circulars and advertisements reflecting upon our Cocoine, we submit the following statement of facts in refutation of their false pretensions:

They evidently estimate the extent of our knowledge of Cocoine by their own limited and recently acquired information; whereas Cocoine is no novelty with us, for we have prepared and sold our popular preparation for the hair upwards of twenty years ago, and long before the firm in question had an existence. It therefore remains for these slanderous pretenders to prove their claims to originality. Even inventors are sometimes slow in producing their evidence; in the meantime, therefore, we appeal to your sense of justice for the purpose of testing their unfounded assertions. The practical knowledge and experience obtained during the twenty years since our first preparation was made, results in our now producing the most perfect Cocoine that ever received public approbation. Satisfied that we could safely rely upon the superior and intrinsic qualities of our Cocoine sustaining its popular reputation, we placed it before the public in a shape, style and appearance that it could not possibly be mistaken for any other preparation. The word Cocoine (ko ko een) which we selected and copyrighted as the name for our popular preparation for the hair, may be found in Bechnell's National Dictionary, and that work may be consulted at the Astor Library. Where the word "Cocoaine" is to be found, except in the advertisement of the concern aforesaid, I am unable to state. I believe nowhere.

Their piracy insinuation, therefore, only serves to display their ignorance alike of Cocoine and its name. Doubtless, therefore, they will have the entire monopoly of their own meaningless compound. Our labels afford unmistakeable evidence that no imitation was ever contemplated. They are finished in the first style of art, and entirely different in shape, color and designs, and distinctly declare the contents of every bottle to be "Phalon and Son's Cocoine for the Hair." We, however, afford the public a still further guarantee that they receive nothing but our genuine Cocoine, by having our name and address stamped in the glass of every bottle issued from our establishment.

These external distinctions, we apprehend, sufficiently prove that no imitation was intended. Beyond all these, however, we confidently rely upon the unapproachable and intrinsic qualities of our Cocoine, which effectually prevents the possibility of its being mistaken for any other compound. We take this opportunity of reminding you that, unlike Cocoaine or other compounds, our Cocoine is perfectly free from the strong and offensive odor of imperfectly purified cocoanut oil, and is also readily distinguished by its fragrant and popular perfume. Nor can we conclude this communication without soliciting your assistance in defending our thirty years' spotless reputation from the unscrupulous calumnies and aspersions of jealous and disappointed competitors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
EDWARD PHALON & SON.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Sirs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Holiday Clothing at less than Cost.
At No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good brown overcoat for $10,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good pilot overcoat for $8,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good business coat for $6,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For pants and vests, in every variety, at lowest prices,
Go to DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 120 Fulton-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., offers for sale at retail, for Holiday wear, a rich and elegant assortment of silk, velvet and wool scarfs and scarf ties; also, a large variety of scarf pins of chaste designs and patterns. Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, in connection with all other articles in the Gents' Furnishing line, can be found at the above establishment, and to which the attention of his customers and the public is respectfully invited.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Renovator renders dry, harsh hair soft, lustrous and bewitchingly curly. It removes all impurities from the roots, giving firmness thereunto and preventing baldness. It restores the natural moisture to the hair, restoring it to a delightful purity and beauty, and imparting to it a delicious fragrance. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Holiday Gifts.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN will give satisfaction to the most fastidious penman. None use but to approve. All styles of pens, pencils, and hard-rubber goods for sale at No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Useful Holiday Goods.
Gentlemen's Fancy Gloves, Paris Scarfs, superior Linen Collars, fine Suspenders, Robes, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., at the popular stand No. 61 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

Our Holiday Hat
For Young Gentlemen.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,
at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

Cure for Asthma.
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Boys' Clothing Warehouse,
No. 31 John-st.,
Corner Nassau-st.
D. L. CORNELL.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Are just publishing a new series of American and foreign Views on glass and paper.

Wines, Cordials, &c., of the finest Qualities.—Old Nectar Whisky, very old and pure, from Allghany County, Pa.
MACY & JENKINS, No. 146 Fulton-st.

Holiday Hats and Caps, for Gents and Children—A large and elegant assortment. Gents' Furs, a good variety; Sleigh Robes; Ladies' and Children's Furs, cheap. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts for the Million.—Lamb's Wool, Merino, Silk and Cotton Undergarments; Gloves, Hosiery, Mufflers, &c., retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

A Beautiful Holiday Present
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

For New-Year's Day.—PER STEAMSHIP ASIA—Elegant scarfs, neck-ties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, mufflers, gloves, &c., at the shirt and collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

BIRTHS.

Gibb.—At Grove-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mrs. Henry Gibb, of a son.

MARRIED.

Howe—Mull.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel Kissam, Albert K. Howe to Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Mull, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Wheeler—Curtis.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday eve., Dec. 30, at Christ Church, by the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. W. C. Wheeler, of New-York, to Clara A. Curtis, of Hartford.

Mills—Husted.—At Yonkers, Dec. 30, at the residence of John Olmsted, Esq., by the Rev. D. M. Seward, Josiah A. Mills, Esq., of Buffalo, to Miss Mary A. Husted, of Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Spear—Storry.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, by the Rev. Cornelius Wyckoff, Alfred W. Spear, of this City, to Miss Agnes K. Storry, daughter of Alexander Storry, Esq., of the former place.

Marvin—Coe.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., John J. Marvin, of this City, to Harriet G., youngest daughter of Adam S. Coe, of the former place.

DIED.

Learnard.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 6½ o'clock P. M., after a short illness, Hannah, wife of William E. Learnard, aged 31 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, No. 82 Forsyth-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Palmer.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Wm. W. Palmer, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place this day. (Friday,) Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Jay-st. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Wilson.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, of disease of the heart, Archibald Wilson, at his residence, No. 45 Canal-st., in the 66th year of his age.

Further notice will be given respecting the funeral.

Anderson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 27, Joseph Taylor, only child of Henry S. and Sarah M. Anderson, aged 8 months.

Van Kleeck.—At Little Brittan, Orange Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, Tunis, son of Edgar and Nancy Van Kleeck, of this City, aged 26 years, 11 months and 2 days.

Weston.—At Sandy Hill, on Monday, Dec. 27, Frederic Weston, Counselor-at-Law, eldest son of the Hon. Roswell Weston, in the 55th year of his age.

Van Nostrand.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 30, David P., son of Stephen and Mary E. Van Nostrand, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment, this day. (Friday.)

Holt.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Jerusha Holt, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son in-law, Benj. Gomperts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

Cleveland.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, James B. Cleveland, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence in Hackensack, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Coles.—At his residence, near Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday morning, Dec. 26, suddenly, Col. George D. Coles, in the 64th year of his age.

Lyon.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Franceina, daughter of William J. and the late Cecelia Lyon, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother Gassner, No. 3 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av., New-York.

Squier.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mr. John Squier, Jr., of the firm of Archer, Squier & Farrington, of this City.

His remains will arrive by the steamer *James Adger*. Notice of funeral at a future day.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING.
A first-rate opportunity to buy
Bargains in
WINTER CLOTHING.
In consequence of the late unfavorable weather, and having a large stock on hand, I have reduced the prices of all my stock of Winter clothing
EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE TIMES,
All of which I am determined to clear out, regardless of cost.
E. DE GROOT,
No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway,

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee-pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
A full assortment, comprising over three hundred styles.
Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the HOLIDAYS,
Just received, and for sale low to the trade, by
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer,
No. 5 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES,
Manufactured only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the hardware and fancy goods stores.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway. (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES PROTECT THE hands in all kinds of work—cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c.,—bleach the hands snowy white and render them soft and smooth. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Dépôt, No. 332 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN,
and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. Lyon. It can be ordered through any merchant.
Powder kills all insects in a trice,
But Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,877,584
Total Dividends paid	1,078,966
Total Claims by death, paid	1,854,756

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sect'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

SKATES! SKATES!!
Just received per steamer *Asia*, a small lot of fine English Skates. J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 5, CONTAINS all the principal Melodies from Balfe's popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl" (La Zingara,) and the famous duet (Giorno d' Orrore) from Rossini's "Semiramide," with English and Italian text. Price 10 cents. No. 13 Frankfort-st.

KNIVES AND FORKS.—PEARL, IVORY AND horn handles of superior quality. Plated Ware of splendid patterns, in sets or single articles. Cake Baskets, Urns, plated Forks and Spoons, Tea Trays of elegant finish, boys' Tool-chests, Skates, Sleighs, &c., for the holidays, for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NO. 655 BROADWAY—GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING BAZAAR.—LEWIS & SEACORD would announce to their patrons and the public, that their store will be open on New-Year's Day from sunrise to 2 P. M.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 5, CONTAINS all the principal Melodies from Balfe's popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl" (La Zingara,) and the famous duet (Giorno d' Orrore) from Rossini's "Semiramide" with English and Italian text. Price 10 cents. No. 13 Frankfort-st.

CLOSE THE BOOKS!
EMBRACE THE SPLENDID BENEFITS NOW!
To-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, is the very latest moment at which subscriptions will be received to the magnificent Engraving "Village Blacksmith," and *The Art Journal*. That all may know just what is the value and character of this superb work of art, now offered to the subscribers of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association" only, for Three Dollars, the following recent notices are quoted from over twelve hundred of similar character.

Engravings of this class are sold at fourteen to forty dollars.—*Harpers' Magazine for January.*
A superb affair it is.—*Godey.*
As fine a specimen of steel engraving as has ever been executed in this country.—*Home Journal, N. Y.*
The story of the picture is well told. The strong enthusiasm of the man, the cheerful love of the wife, the studiousness of the dog, as well as the perfect working of the accessories, all attract our gaze, as well as the faultless symmetry of the horse.—*National Intelligencer, Washington.*
A superb picture.—*New-York Saturday Press.*
A beautiful print, which sells for $5.—*Boston Journal.*
Elegant and valuable.—*Boston Traveller.*
It is a masterpiece.—*Baltimore Dispatch.*
It is a splendid engraving, and will adorn any parlor in the world.—*Boston Atlas and Bee.*
This beautiful engraving is a fine ornament.—*Bangor Times.*
Elegant affair.—*Baltimore American.*
Full of attraction, and cannot fail of securing the admiration of all good judges.—*Baltimore Patriot.*
Large and beautiful.—*Daily Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia.*
Magnificent specimen of the graver's art.—*Daily News, Philadelphia.*
It is a gem of the first water.—*Review, Washington.*
We are at a loss to know how so much value can be given for the comparatively small sum of $3.—*True Delta, N. O.*
Executed in the highest style of art. One of the most charming pictures we have ever seen.—*Evening Journal, Phila.*
The engraving is, in fact, a better picture than the original painting. It will form a most valuable addition to the collections of amateurs.—*Sunday Courier, N. Y.*
A noble picture.—*Sunday Mercury, N. Y.*
Is a splendid picture.—*Boston Post.*
Is cheap at $5.—*Boston Transcript.*
As a whole, is a masterpiece, worth, at the lowest figure, five dollars.—*Reading (Pa.) Journal.*
AND THIS IS FURNISHED FOR THREE DOLLARS TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "COSMOPOLITAN."
OF THE MAGNIFICENT ART JOURNAL,
which is also given to every subscriber, it is needless to speak. It is generally pronounced one of the most recherché, valuable and beautiful Journals in America. It is catered to by the best authors and engravers in the country, and is, of itself, worth three dollars, but is furnished Gratis to every subscriber.
A season ticket to the celebrated Dusseldorf Gallery is also given to every subscriber.
The Art Works to be dispensed, gratuitously, as premiums on subscription, comprise several hundred choice works from our best masters. No finer collection was ever placed within the reach of the public.
Such offers were never before made to the public, and it is to be hoped that every intelligent person in the City will not now fail to ornament the centre table and the parlor walls at the comparatively small sum of $3.
Subscriptions received at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New-York. Open day and evening.

A great book for the Holidays, for Sunday-Schools, and for the Library.
THE
LAND AND THE BOOK;
Or,
BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN FROM THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, THE SCENES AND SCENERY OF THE HOLY LAND.
BY W. M. THOMSON, D.D.,
Twenty-five years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Syria and Palestine.
With two elaborate Maps of Palestine, an accurate Plan of Jerusalem, and several hundred Engravings representing the Scenery, Topography, and Productions of the Holy Land, and the Costumes, Manners, and Habits of the People. Two elegant large 12mo. volumes.
Price $3 50.
The land of the Bible is part of the Divine Revelation. It bears testimony essential to faith, and gives lessons invaluable in exposition. Both have been written all over the fair face of Palestine, and deeply graven there by the finger of God in characters of living light. To collect this testimony and popularize these lessons for the biblical student of every age and class is the prominent design of this work. For twenty-five years the author has been permitted to read the Book by the light which the Land sheds upon it; and he now hands over this friendly torch to those who have not been thus favored. In this attempt the pencil has been employed to aid the pen. A large number of pictorial illustrations are introduced, many of them original, and all giving a genuine and true representation of things in the actual Holy Land of the present day. They are not fancy sketches of imaginary scenes thrown in to embellish the page, but pictures of living manners, studies of sacred topography, or exponents of interesting biblical allusions, which will add greatly to the value of the work.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.
HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Work by Mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $3 50.

"A LIVE BOOK."
Says ROBERT BONNER, (and he knows.)
From the New-York *Ledger*, published yesterday.
"A Live Book.—Miss Augusta Moore, a young lady of unmistakable talent, having, in the course of several years, compiled a large quantity of the best sayings and thoughts of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as they have come from his lips, has brought them out, under the publishing auspices of Messrs. Derby & Jackson, in a neat volume, entitled 'Notes from Plymouth Pulpit.' This work is a unique and stirring one. Miss Moore has executed the task she set herself to do with great ability and the most conscientious fidelity, and has produced a volume of unusual interest and value."
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I. Quartette in B flat. Opus 18, No. 6......Beethoven.
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2. Adagio ma non troppo. 4 { Adagio—La Malinconia / Allegretto quasi Allegro
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II. a. Ballade in B major, for Piano. b. Etude in B flat minor.
WILLIAM MASON.

III. Tarantelle, for Violin......Schubert.
THEODORE THOMAS.

IV. Trio, in F major. Opus 6......Bargiel.
1. Adagio—Allegro energico. 3. Scherzo—Presto.
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Binney...........Peters	Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
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To conclude with the celebrated farce of THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude (her first appearance)........Miss Laura Honey

With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money;" and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,

Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK, in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.

SCENERY AND COSTUMES all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

In consequence of many ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen, having as yet been unable to obtain an opportunity of witnessing the performance of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, this highly successful comedy will be presented for their accommodation on

NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 31,

The entertainment will commence with CONSCIENCE; Or, THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

To be followed by ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

Alaric........Mr. J. B. Howe | Ianthe....Mrs. J. J. Prior

The whole to conclude with the MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 31,

To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

To be succeeded by PO-CA-HON-TAS.

To conclude with PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. E. Eddy

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 31,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.

Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.

With the much admired, new and original combination entitled

SOUTHERN LIFE,

Illustrated by ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—CHRISTMAS FROLICS—FRIDAY, Dec. 31. AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE, by the Zavistowski Troupe. The charming piece called THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. After which, first time, of the new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., produced by M. Zavistowski, and entitled HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS AND THE MAGIC FOREST, by the entire Zavistowski Troupe and auxiliaries—one of the most beautiful and amusing things ever presented. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.—Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine. FRIDAY—Last night but one of BARRY SULLIVAN. On account of the great success of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING upon its initial performance, with the great combination cast—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Miss Fanny Morant, W. Davidge, W. Reynolds, &c., &c. To conclude with MY OVERCOAT. To-morrow—NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVALS at 2 in the afternoon and 7 in the evening, GEORGE BARNWELL, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, MACBETH, &c., &c.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 3.
BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,

must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

OPEN NEW-YEAR'S EVE UNTIL 11 P. M.,
AND ALSO NEW-YEAR'S MORNING.
ADMISSION FREE TO OAK HALL!!!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, Jan. 3— An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 10— An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 17— Reading of Milton's Comus.
MONDAY, Jan. 24— Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.

Tickets for the course......$1 50
Tickets for a single evening......50

To be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON, corner Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn.
And at the door.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY—FIRST LECTURE of the Course by the Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject: *Mental Dyspepsia*; at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. GREEN'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM'S, No. 312 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.'S, corner of Pearl and Pine sts., and at the door.
G. F. NESBITT, Chairman, &c.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. MARIO will deliver a lecture on *Italy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, DESIRING TO correspond with Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will please address him, (with stamp inclosed for reply,) GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel, New-York.
Mr. Vandenhoff will re-visit the West in February.

FAIRS.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGAtional Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair*. Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE, AND PAPER HOUSES.

The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.

They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.

These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.

The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished; and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.

FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room No. 22 John-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Engrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Appropriate Holiday Presents at No 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

VERY LATEST NEWS.
T. J. CROWEN,
No. 699 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.,
Offers till the 1st January, at low prices,
GIFT BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
GAMES, &c., &c.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STAtionery articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.

CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FRENCH MINK LARGE ¾ CAPE MUFF AND CUFFS FOR $15 00. ALSO, SAME FUR, Smaller Size, FOR $13 00. For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD.	A NOTICE—FURS. WHITE AND BIRD'S, NO. 34 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST. CHILDREN'S FURS, SABLES, ERMINES, MINKS, MATENS, CHEAP.	FIRST-CLASS FURS AT RETAIL. GENTS' OTTER SEAL NUTRA CAPS, FROM $2 00 TO $6 00.

FURS!
FURS!
LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.

A large lot of splendid Mink Furs, just received from head-quarters.

As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.

Come early, as the crowd is greater late in the day, and see

GENUINE MINK FURS
Selling at less than
AUCTION PRICES.
At THE FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEgant assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

SKATES, SKATES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A fine assortment of English, German and American, including skeleton, rocker and spring skates. Also, a great variety of boys' tool chests. For sale by OSBORN & SWAN, No. 31 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL FOR JAN. 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

Life Among the Children	63 cents.
Buds from the Christmas Boughs	63 cents.
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Yule Log	50 cents.
Melodies for Childhood	75 cents.
Life of Washington, for Boys	75 cents.
Mother's True Stories	50 cents.
A Will and a Way	75 cents.
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Also, a very large assortment of the best works adapted for presents, &c., for sale by R. L. DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, (Late Stanford & Delisser,) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where may be found a choice collection of the new

COSTLY PRESENTATION WORKS,
Including the
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WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM.
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Also,
SPLENDID EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER, in every variety of size and style of Elegant Binding,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, &c.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
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BRYANT'S POETICAL WORKS,
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CHARITY GREEN;
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For beauty of style, elegance of language, graphic delineation and picturing, thrilling interest and dramatic and poetic power, it is unequaled by any book that has been issued for years.

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LAST CHANCE TO BUY BOOKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.—By GEORGE A. LEAVITT Auctioneer, under Barnum's Museum, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, splendid illustrated works, elegant London editions of the best authors; Cooper's works; Irving, Prescott, Bryant, &c., &c., in elegant bindings. Catalogues now ready. Sales, morning, afternoon and evening.

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At No. 296 Canal-st. and No. 503 Broadway.
40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishments for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the Holidays to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods, now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash. B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

HOLIDAY CARD
TO THE BOYS
AND THEIR
PARENTS.
The Winter stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
Comprises a choice assortment of
OVERCOATS, SCHOOL SUITS, HOLIDAY SUITS, YOUTHS' CLOTHING, and SUPERB FANCY JACKETS,
made expressly for the present Winter, and comprising the most elegant styles.
THE REVISED SCALE OF PRICES
will be found to be
VERY MODERATE,
and the special attention of parents is wanted to the superior cut and finish of every article in the stock.

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OPERA CLOAKS,
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THE
RICHEST AND NEWEST GOODS
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BAZAAR FRENCH BASQUES,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
SILK-LINED CLOAKS, &c.

The newest styles, best materials, and at prices that defy competition.
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Nos. 501 and 513 Broadway.
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THE INFANTS' DEPARTMENT AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 BROADWAY,
Has been restocked with the latest Paris fashions of
INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS, AND HOODS,
Embroidered, braided, and plain;
INFANTS' AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S WARDROBES,
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MISSES' DRESSES,
And CHILDRENS' UNDER-LINEN,
Of every description;
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN,
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MORNING ROBES
Of Silk, Delaine, and Muslin;
FANCY SUITS FOR YOUNG BOYS;
All of the best workmanship, and at moderate prices.
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!

Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, etc., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium, No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. B. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS:
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.

Prices at the dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, AT great bargains, and for rent at reduced rates. Price $25 to $300. One Gilbert Piano, rosewood, for $100; rosewood Melodeon for $25. Operas—Beethoven's Sonatas and volumes of Music, in extra binding, for Holiday Presents; Music Folios, with spring backs, Piano stools, new style, for $2 50. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY, WHOSE CIRCUMSTANCES compel her to sell her Piano-forte—a $400 instrument—full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scalloped keys, iron frame, beautifully ornamented; was selected by a competent judge from old-established City makers; for nearly half its value, for cash. Apply at the residence, No. 7 2d-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, finished back; short time in use; original price $400, for $240. Also, a fine-toned 7-octave for $225; one do. for $200, and one for $190; full guarantee. McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate as New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate as New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE THREE-stringed rosewood pianos will be sold at very low prices, if applied for before Jan. 1. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near 21st-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6 3-4 OCTAVE Mahogany Piano Forte for sale at No. 117 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also, some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor of a modern stone-front house may be obtained after the 1st of January, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 83 Sands-st.; two furnished rooms and board for gentlemen; location elevated and healthy; house quite comfortable, well warmed, and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small; no children; about 6 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant single rooms, with partial board, at $3 per week. Also, a gentleman and wife can obtain a large front room, with pantry, at $7 50 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A respectable private family, living between 8th and 20th sts., not far from Broadway; he can give the best of references as to his character. Address A. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, giving particulars as to prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife a room and bedroom, with board, (partial for the gentleman;) best of reference given and required. Address, stating accommodations and terms, A. A., Box 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, by a gentleman and his wife. A private family, or one receiving few boarders, preferred. Location between 2d and 8th avs., not higher than 30th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, in full, to be about $15 per week. If in other respects eligible, third-floor rooms would answer. Address, until the end of the week, with full particulars, H., Box No. 3,665, General Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen can have two pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; accommodation for five. Those wishing rooms will please call and see for themselves. Also, a bedroom on the first floor, with the use of a handsome parlor, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for a week.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms on the first and second floors, private table, or on European plan, or the whole house furnished.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head-quarters THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 31, 1858, at 8 o'clock.
N. H. BABCOCK, } Secretaries.
ROBT. L. HILL, }

WATCH NIGHT—NEW-YEAR'S EVE, AT THE Union Methodist Chapel, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Elder H. L. HASTINGS will preach at 8 o'clock, and service to continue until 12 o'clock.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1842. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and ingenious member of a family. A home will be the most important consideration in the compensation. Address E. L. M., Box No. 137, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as regular chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; $6 to $7; also, a cook in all branches or regular laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at 216 East

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse, having lost her own three months old. No objection to go to the house, or having it at her own residence, No. Best of City references. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. Christopher st., corner of Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion, in a private family, as cook; best reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet-nurse; is clean and healthy, and can be recommended by her doctor as such. Apply at No. 12th-st., between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to accompany a family (German preferred) to Lima, Peru, as traveling companion. Address S. F., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A THOROUGH competent bookkeeper, desires a situation in a jobbing, commission or shipping house in this City. Has had charge of the books, also of the cash account, of a large boot and shoe house in New-York for several years past. Can give undoubted reference. Would engage for one or a term of years. Address F., Box No. *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, HARD-WORKing young married man, a situation in City or country; understands all kinds of farm-work, the care of horses and stock of every description; is an excellent vegetable gardener; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; will take moderate wages; give the best of reference. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and raising of stock, horses; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 11 office.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendation; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last place. Address E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as general clerk; is a good correspondent; can furnish City references, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Address G. W. No. 131 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SALESMAN thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods business; will not be expected to influence trade. Apply to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 19 Warren-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK; ONE WHO understands French and English cooking, game, and desserts, may apply with references, from 8 in the evening, at No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; an American who can give unexceptionable reference will find a good home by addressing W. L., Box 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman; one who is accustomed to office work, particularly in making working drawings, and no others need apply. Address Box No. 875 Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store. Apply, with City references, at No. av., corner 24th-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received family of the Principal. The Institute pupils residing in distant sections of the City from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Pr
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., Pres

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. WAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL. tion given in French, German, Spanish, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quar circulars and further information, apply as above, MARTINELLI.

THE SESSION OF THE EVENING Schools for the year 1859 will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Doors open in the male departments at 6½ o'clock, and in the female departments at 6 o'clock, P. M. Pupils will please be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools. GEO. WHITE, Chairman.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive new pupils on Monday, Jan. 3, and prepare them practically for business in book-keeping, business writing or commercial arithmetic. Seats may be secured this day or evening at only $10 for the full course.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene County, N. Y.—Male and Female received any time. Address the Rev. H. pal, or call at 122 Nassau-st., up stairs,

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS evening classes for beginners, and con mission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th- first week pupils read, translate and questions addressed to them.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG men, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding Classics and modern languages. There partment. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Dir

TEACHERS.

COMPETENT TEACHERS FOR ANY DEPARTMENT of Literature, Science and Art, engaged by application at the American School In No. 346 Broadway. Particular attention paid to for music teachers. Public schools supplied charge. References—Faculty Amherst College; G. F. Root, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, and Wanted—several competent teachers of music. English; and of German, French and music; and of higher English. SMITH, WOODMAN

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS experience in teaching, desires a situation as ess, to give instruction in the English branches rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South dress ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN EN professor, accustomed to the teaching of guage, in compensation for whose services will apartments, with gas and fire. Address P. X. Y. way Post-Office.

A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern wishes to spend an hour or two a day in City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times*

BUSINESS CHANCES

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE signed, intending to retire from business, entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or curities; or the goods will be exchanged small farm near a village in Western New-York sion immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at N. Y. WILLIAM VAN

TO PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT.—The manufacturer of a new article, patented limited demand and large profits, being unable present facilities, to reach distant markets, would of a few State rights, by which the capital, from $1,000, can be doubled in a few weeks. Unincumbered property or salable merchandise would be taken in exchange. Address PATENTEE, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING ESTABLISHED a brewery in a desirable location, and which has been successful, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman with from $6,000 to $8,000 at command, and who would be willing to superintend the out-door departments, to join him as partner. Address BREWER, Box No. 586 Post-Office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO CAN COMMAND from $1,000 to $2,000, and willing to embark in a lucrative business to be established in the City of Brooklyn. A. B. has had long experience in the business to be established there. Address A. B., No. 49 Nassau-st., basement.

$5,000 CASH WANTED—FOR AN INTEREST in a business that will pay in two or three years $50 000, and no risk. Real estate security will be given that a certain amount will be realized. Can be active or silent member. Address J. DAVID, Box No. 533 Post-Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A PARTNER in a first-class business, without competition. The profits are large and the demand without limit. Address PARTNER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden particulars inquire or address JOSEPH port, Conn.

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND CHEESE STAND in Fulton Market. Inquire at No. 233.

BAD EGGS AND BAD BUTTER HAVE HAD their day. C. A. DEAN, at his new store, to take the orders of those who wish the Cakes and Confectionery for New-Year's and quality his cakes and other articles established reputation. No. 903 Broadway, 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock.

At their spacious salesrooms No. 33 Nassau st., of a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season, from skins, expressly for retail trade, comprising
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
ALSO,
An entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.
Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
Wolf robes, set in with black bear.
Beautiful French genet and coon lap robes.

Every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, to be entirely fresh goods and free from moth, and we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 31st inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the furs, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enamelled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond ear-rings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enamelled open-face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer, will sell, on THIS DAY, at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, book case, centre tables, paintings, vases, piano-forte, stool and cover; carpets, rugs, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, clocks, extension tables, side-board, cut glass decanters, goblets, tumblers, &c. Silver-plated ware, ivory handle knives and forks, white China dinner and tea setts, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bolsters, pillows, sheets, &c.; sofas, rockers, chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine. A cash deposit required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood suites, covered in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood marble top centre, pier and card tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany lounges, mahogany and rosewood tête-à-têtes, elegant gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstands, rosewood marble-top etageres, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, together with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house.

At 12 o'clock, a rosewood 7-octave grand action piano-forte, made by one of our first City makers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE, GROCERIES, IRON SAFE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of hotel furniture of every description, including carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mirrors, office-desks, &c.; also, a lot of groceries and fixtures; also, one iron safe. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN WILL SELL AT auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William, over 200 elegant Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors, with rich gilt frames; also, 200 choice Oil-paintings and Engravings, comprising every variety of subject. This sale offers great inducements to purchasers, as the entire stock must be sold to the highest bidder.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, three quarters of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LANDS WANTED—In exchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods, &c. Improved farms, country seats, or well-located Brooklyn property would be preferred. Also, a splendid country seat on the Hudson to be exchanged for City property.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 35 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and 4th-avs., two first class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, finished with all the improvements, and good houses, in a good location. Terms to suit. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW brown-stone front house No. 201 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av., containing 5 rooms and a great abundance of pantries, wardrobes and drawers and the modern conveniences. Rent only $14 per month. Apply soon to the owner as above.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Fort Washington, one of the most pleasant and healthy locations about New-York. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,423 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CAnal-st., a large room now occupied as a piano wareroom. Possession immediately if required. Pianos for [illegible]

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 104 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 15th-st., 75 by 100. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th [illegible] horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with [illegible] Hallendorph.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st.
T. O. LEROY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.
Jacob N. Keeler, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous, Aaron Close, E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes, A. C. Lawrence, Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley, Robt. P. King, Benj. M. Stiles,
Frs. Blackburn, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. English, John Prentice,
Jos. K. Stidfold.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies, may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES. }
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND COAL COMPANY.—The January, 1859, coupons of the bonds of the New-York and Richmond Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 11 Tontine Buildings, on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 3, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. M. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
No. 32 Chambers-st. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 480 Broadway, city of albany, on the 1st day of January next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1858.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. P. STANTON, President.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 OR $12,000, TO be used in improving a valuable leasehold property in Murray-st.; lease 19 years, with two renewals; or the property will be sold or exchanged. Address A. W. DAVISSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan, E. C. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woode.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Frothingham and Joseph Fowler, Jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK for sale, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, }
No. 16 Broadway, }
New-York, December 17, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, ($300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859 collected or purchased by [illegible] & CO., No. 60 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE.
CAPT. SHERMAN.
Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.
Agents at
San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $32 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24, New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30. icluding free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage........$15
Deck passage........6

The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock, precisely, thus affording passengers an opportunity of New-year's Day in New-York.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:
To Montgomery, Ala........$26 To Columbus, S. C........$20
To Atlanta, Ga........23 To Jacksonville, Fla........21
To Augusta, Ga........20 To Pilatka, Fla........23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
There will be no steamer on Wednesday, Jan. 5.
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP HUNTSVILLE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the cargo of the HUNTSVILLE will be transferred to the steamship POTOMAC for transportation to Savannah, and shippers are requested and notified to effect insurance accordingly.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Supt. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MEDICAL.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 435 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS CELebrated and invaluable medicine is now the property of Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, and is prepared by him at No. 111 4th-av., in the most perfect manner. Those who have been in the habit of using (in former years) Dr. Watts' Antidote, may be confident of finding this medicine, THE NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, in its purity. To nervous invalids, my friends, let me say, Try the medicine; it is harmless, pleasant to take in its full strength, and is efficacious. For sale at No. 111 4th av., and by THOMAS BAYLEY, Druggist, Bible house, Astor-place, also of Dr. GUION, No. 127 Bowery. P. S.—Be not deceived; each bottle is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON, the sole proprietor, none other being genuine.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female disease successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN WAVERLEY-PLACE, BROADway and Great Jones-st., on the 28th inst., a gentleman's short CLOAK, or CAPE, of blue cloth, bound with black braid, black velvet collar, and lined with alpaca. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 72 West 11th st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT DEC. 16, a dark mink MUFF, in one of the 24-av. cars, (through) between 14th and 61st sts. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to the owner, at LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 162 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 28 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO A PROclamation of the Governor of this State, dated Dec. [illegible], 1858, and to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that a special election will be held on the 5th day of January, 1859, in the IVth Congressional District of the State of New-York, consisting of the [illegible] VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York, for a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, said election will be held in the several places designated by the Common Council in the several Election Districts of the [illegible] VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of said Election Districts of the City, on said 5th day of January, 1859. The polls will be opened at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when it will be finally closed. The officer to be voted for at such election is a Representative in the Thirty-Fifth Congress for said IVth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative. By order of the Common Council,
D. T. VALENTINE,
Dec. 23, 1858. Clerk of Common Council.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENeral assignee of Grow & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has, as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the north-east corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858. J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council, appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, desire to inform the public that he has named FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at the City Hall, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to receive such of his fellow citizens of New-York as may honor him with a call.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, HENRY H. GENET,
JOHN LYNES, JOHN VAN TINE,
THOMAS McSPEDON, JOHN FRAZER,
THOMAS STEPHENS, A. J. McCARTHY,
GEORGE STARR, JAMES WEBB,
Joint Committee of the Common Council.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between NEWTON & ELWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. C. NEWTON alone is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858. TRUMAN C. NEWTON.
MALTBY ELWOOD.

TRUMAN C. NEWTON will continue the hatting business under his own name at Nos. 197 and 199 West 16th-st., where he hopes to receive the usual patronage of his friends.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between W. F. BARDEN & A. R. McKENZIE, under the name of W. F. BARDEN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All accounts due to and owing by the late firm will be settled by A. R. McKENZIE, at the old stand. W. F. BARDEN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858. A. R. McKENZIE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—ANN MORRISS, plaintiff, against W. R. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 149 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.
N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above-named complaint was filed in King's County Clerk's Office, Dec. 20 1858.
d24-law6wF* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OLIVER M. PETTIT against ABNER NORCOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 4, 1858.
SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1858. SHERWOOD, STORY & DUNN,
d24—law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.
d31-law6wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN BOYD AGAINST JAMES ANDREW BOYD.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES ANDREW BOYD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 25th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the said City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1858.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d3-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF* HENRY MEIGS, Jr. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, }
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-law6mF* EDWARD HARVEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-law6mF HENRY J CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-law6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr. } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, Jr.
o1-law6mF*

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES DE GRAY & CO., HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee: You are requested to send your address, or call upon me at my place of business, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. I have something to communicate bearing upon your interest. SETH C. KEYES,
Debtor to James De Gray & Co.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed in to slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Gutta Percha Life-Boat.—The gutta percha life-boat sent out to Liverpool on board the ship *Dreadnought*, has been subjected to a variety of tests in the Liverpool docks, in the presence of a number of scientific and practical men. The Liverpool *Times* of the 6th, the *Post* of the same date, and several other papers, contain very full descriptions of the boat, and of the experimental tests to which it has been subjected. One of these tests was the throwing of the boat from the davits of the ship, plump into the water—a distance of sixteen feet—without causing the slightest damage to any part of it. The bottom of the boat was then belabored with a heavy maul, and also with the head of an axe, with blows sufficient to shatter to atoms the bottom of any wooden boat, without producing the slightest impression. The experiments were of the most satisfactory kind, and officers of the Royal Navy, ship Captains, and others who inspected the boat, expressed the most favorable opinions of its merits. Trials of a similar character were to be made in London. Capt. **Samuels** made the offer to allow the boat to be towed at the stern of a steamer either empty or full of water, and to let it be passed under the paddle wheels of a steamer, guaranteeing that no damage could result to it which would unfit it for the purposes of saving life. Mr. **Laicher**, the inventor, is a New-York gentleman, and has European as well as American patents secured for the invention. The gutta percha boat was one of those inspected by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and was highly spoken of by them.

Lecture by Mr. Thomas Meagher—Thomas F. **Meagher**, Esq., lectured last evening at Cooper Institute before the Washington Literary Union on the "Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." Taking into consideration the extreme inclemency of the weather, the audience in attendance was quite numerous. Mr. **Meagher's** appearance was the signal for hearty applause. After alluding to man's helplessness in a state of nature, and describing in general terms the manner in which he made science subserve his wants, Mr. **Meagher** said that the influence the useful arts exerted upon society would perhaps be better appreciated by considering the subject negatively. Strike iron, for instance, from among the metals, tools would drop from the mechanics' hands; printing would be one of the things to remember, and books would be bought cheaply at the price of a baronetcy. The vast utility of electricity was then spoken of, and Mr. **Meagher** closed with an eloquent reference to the intimate connection which exists between science and religion. Many passages of the address called forth hearty applause.

Fatal Fall Down Stairs.—Philip Sheefe, an aged German, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, yesterday, at the Globe Hotel, in Frankfort-street, sustaining injuries of which he shortly died. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered ascribing the death to accident. The deceased had a considerable sum of money in his possession, but it is not known that he has any friends in this country. Mr. **Cyrus Root**, the proprietor of the hotel, will hold the money until he hears from the friends of **Sheefe**. The body will be retained at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

The Hoboken Ferry Accident—Censure of the Ferry Company.—The body of **Wm. Tyler**, who, on Wednesday evening, in jumping from a Hoboken Ferry-boat at the foot of Christopher-street, landed in the river instead of on the Ferry Bridge, was found yesterday morning. There were no injuries on the body, and it was apparent that death was the result of drowning. An inquest was held yesterday, and the testimony corroborated the statement of the case as published in Wednesday's **Times**. There were no lights at the end of the pier, and the faint glimmering of light from the Ferry-house only served, according to the testimony, to make the darkness more intensely visible. Owing to the absence of pier-lights, as required by the conditions of the Ferry lease, the Jury in their verdict censured the Company.

Supposed Death from Starvation.—Last evening about 9½ o'clock information was given to Captain **Dowling**, of the Sixth Ward Police, that a woman was lying dead in the tenement house No. 7 Mulberry-street, and was supposed to have died from want. The Captain immediately proceeded to the house, which is one of the most wretched description, and had the body removed to the Station-house. The woman had evidently been dead for some time, and the room in which she was found was entirely destitute of furniture. A little boy, aged 8 years, was found in the room, crouching in a corner, quite faint from hunger. The husband of the woman was named **Hughes**, and died some time since. It is stated that he had rich relatives in this City, and was entitled to considerable property in France.

The Quarantine Garrison.—Major-General **Sandford** has issued a special order for a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, under Colonel **Duryee**, to relieve the detachment of the Eleventh Regiment now on duty at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island. The relieving detachment will consist of 125 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, including a regimental surgeon and quartermaster, and will parade on Monday in time to proceed to Staten Island by the boat which leaves the South Ferry at one o'clock P. M.

Tammany Democratic Primaries.—Primary elections, in accordance with a call of the Tammany Democratic General Committee, were held, last evening, in all the Wards, for Delegates to the General and Young Men's Committees. The formula was gone through in quiet, the People's and Regulars factions abstaining from any participation.

The Tehuantepec Steamers.—The steamers *America* and *Canada*, which have been purchased by **Hargous Brothers**, have already a large number of men employed upon them to get them in readiness for their new business between New-Orleans and Minatitlan. It is expected that they will be completed and ready for sea during the month of February.

Police Reports.

A Rural French Professor taking Lessons in New-York.—Mr. Alfred Paler teaches the French language in a military school at Sing Sing. On Wednesday Mr. Paler came to New-York, and took himself, a carpet bag and a change of linen, to the Girard House. In the evening Mr. Paler took a walk, and at the same time took an impressive lesson in the wicked ways of the metropolis. A good-looking mulatto girl enticed him into her residence at the rear of No. 27 Leonard-street. Mr. Paler was the victim of the panel game—the victimizing process being the stereotype "thrice-told tale." A heavy knock was heard at the door, and the Frenchman turned pale; a dusky male caput showed itself through the door and he became paler. Thrusting himself into his boots and breeches, and grasping with one hand his hat, and with the other his coat and vest, he darted into the street, and ran for the Girard House. An examination of his vest pocket revealed to him the loss of his money—$46 in gold and bills. The French Professor was indignant, and made known his loss to the Police. Two Fifth Ward officers hurried to the rear house in Leonard-street, and there arrested the enticing colored female, who gave her name as Susanna Anthony, a blind colored man, going by the name of James Oatfield, and his wife, Adelia Oatfield. A large portion of the money was found in a slop-pail. The prisoners were yesterday committed by Justice **Osborne**, to the Tombs. This is not the first time that Oatfield has been arrested on a similar charge.

A Brace of State Prison Candidates.—Two youths residing in the Twenty-second Ward, named Sylvester Lake and Michael Forrest, were arraigned yesterday before Justice **Quackenbush** on the charge of an attempted gross outrage upon Catharine Brason. The complainant is a neat and very comely looking Irish woman. She says that she is a widow, and that she occupies a shanty in Ninth-avenue. The accused, she declares, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, burst open her door, beat her, threw her on the floor and attempted to violate her person. She resisted them, and they put a rope about her neck and threatened to hang her to one of the rafters, but her screams frightened them so much that they were prevented from putting their threats into execution. The accused were locked up to answer. They are a hard-looking duett, and their features and demeanor are repulsive and brutal.

Possibly a Murder.—The Police of the Twenty-first Ward are endeavoring to ascertain whether a murder has been committed in their Precinct. At an early hour yesterday morning, on the pier at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, they discovered a faded broche shawl, a blue hood, a lace cap, and some spots of blood. The blood spots were both on the garments and on the pier. The articles were nearly worn out, and apparently belonged to some poor woman. No clue has yet been obtained to the owner of the property, nor has any person been reported missing.

Bar-room Fighting.—George Carter and John Breusenham, and a company of mutual friends, passed Wednesday evening in the liquor-saloon at the corner of Warren and West streets. Not an unusual bar-room circumstance was a winding up fight. Breusenham received a substantial bruising at the hands, as is alleged, of Carter, and he is still confined to his house from the effects of Carter's blows. A brother-in-law of the unfortunate man made a complaint yesterday before Justice **Welch** against Carter. The latter was arrested and required to give bail in $2,000, to answer for the effects of the West-street rum he was so unlucky as to drink.

Alleged Attempt at Shooting.—Benjamin N. Smith, a robust white man, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting, by means of a pistol, to terminate the earthly carrer of a slim and feeble looking colored lady, named Margaret Barker. The complainant lives at No. 22 West Broadway, and, like the house she lives in, bears a somewhat stained reputation. Smith denied the charge, but Justice **Connolly** thought he would give him an opportunity to prove his innocence before a Jury, and accordingly committed him for trial.

New Counterfeit.—New counterfeit fives on a Rhode Island Bank made their appearance in the City yesterday afternoon. Only one arrest was made—that of a man in the Eighth Ward, giving his name as D. Haven Thayer. The appearance of the counterfeit was telegraphed to the different Police Stations, and the public put on their guard.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES TO BE PAVED WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT—A RAILROAD TRACK TO BE LAID IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET—SOMETHING ABOUT "SWILL-MILK."

Alderman **Davis** presided in the Board of Aldermen last evening in the absence of the President.

The report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of permitting A. M. Allerton, Jr. & Co., to lay a track in Forty-second-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, for the purpose of conveying live stock, was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of paving the Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Thirty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the expense to be divided between the property owners on the avenue and the City.

Alderman **Bradley** thought that as the Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, had just been paved, the report should be amended so, as to provide for the paving of the avenue between Seventeenth and Thirty-second-streets only.

Alderman **Owens** was for dividing the expense equally between the property owners, the City and the railroad companies whose tracks are laid through the Fourth-avenue.

Alderman **Tucker** opposed the project, and Alderman **Boole** spoke in its favor. The amendment of Aldermen **Bradley** was finally adopted, and so was the report (10 to 4) with another amendment of a clerical error.

It was resolved that the chamber of the Board of Councilmen should be placed at the disposal of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who will receive his friends there to-day.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in granting a petition asking that the Fifth-avenue may be paved with Belgian pavement from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, was taken from the table.

Alderman **Tucker** characterized the project as "a rascally measure," and said it would cost $120,000 or $130,000 to pave the avenue as proposed.

Alderman **Boole** said it would cost only $40,000.

Alderman **Tucker** would stake his reputation, of which he thought a great deal, that this was not so.

After further debate the Board concurred with the Councilmen—10 to 4.

Alderman **Tucker** moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the consideration of the proposed ordinance requiring the swill-milk men to label their wagons.

Alderman **Clancy** moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman **Tucker** renewed his motion.

Alderman **Reed** hoped the Committee would not be discharged. He said the Board had no right to compel milkmen to label their carts, "Swill Milk." It would be a gross act of injustice towards a class of men who arose early and worked hard for a living. Because men would not perjure themselves, condemn themselves, they had been caricatured. He would not perjure himself to cater to public opinion. He would rather be right than be Mayor.

Alderman **Clancy** again moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost—7 to 7.

Alderman **Boole** made a speech, and

Alderman **Clancy** renewed his motion; it was ruled out of order.

Alderman **Tucker** said he wanted the subject taken out of the hands of the Committee, so that it might be acted on; it was important that the ordinance should be passed.

At this point the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET ACROSS THE PARK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to open a carriage-way across the Park was lost, and afterwards reconsidered and tabled. A petition signed by W. B. Astor and numerous other persons, asking for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, was also tabled.

Mr. **Arcularius** rose to a question of privilege. He said he did not state, as some understood, last evening, that judgments amounting to $2,000,000 had been obtained against the City, but that there were floating debts which, with judgments, amounted to that sum. He appealed to gentlemen to listen when subjects of such importance as the tax-levy were under consideration, and not to allow their attention to be distracted by matters of far less consequence.

The report of the Conference Committee, in favor of constructing a wooden building in the Park, in the rear of the Hall of Records, for the temporary accommodation of the three steam fire-engines, was concurred in. The report of the Committee of Streets of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of laying Belgian pavement in Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second streets, was also concurred in.

By a two-thirds vote the Mayor's veto on the appropriation of $250 each to Toole and Little for services as clerks was overruled.

At 5¼ o'clock a recess of one hour was taken. The Board was then called to order, when another recess of fifteen minutes was agreed to, at the conclusion of which, there being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Proposed Union of the Democracy.—The Committees appointed to agree upon a plan as a basis of union for the Democracy of Kings County, have discharged the duty imposed upon them by agreeing upon the following: The Bradley and Vanderbilt County Committees, and the City Committee are to unite in one call for a Primary Election, to be held on the 20th day of January, 1859, between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing: *First*—A City Committee, to consist of three from each Ward. *Second*—To elect a County Committee, to consist of one from each Ward and Town. *Third*—To elect three delegates from each Ward and Town, to a County Convention, to convene at Montague Hall on the 10th of February, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose and with the power to reorganize the Standing Committees of the Democratic Party in Kings County. The City Committee are to appoint one Inspector in each Ward, and the two County Committees are each to appoint one Inspector in each of the several Wards and Towns, who, together with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors elect, and the Democratic candidates having received the highest number of votes for said office in such Wards and Towns, as the Party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board of Inspectors of Election. That hereafter, at all Primary Elections to be held, the Democratic Inspectors of Election, chosen at the last general election, and the candidates for such office having received the highest number of votes in each election district in the Wards where the party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board and act as Inspectors of Elections at all future primary meetings. The Inspectors of Election are to appoint poll-clerks, who are to keep a correct list of the names of all persons voting at a primary election; and the manner of voting directly for the nomination of candidates, instead of the present mode of nominating them by Conventions, is to be submitted to the Democratic voters at the next primary election.

The Temperance Question.—Several meetings of leading citizens of Brooklyn have been already held, with the view of advancing the cause of temperance and sobriety. A society was organized on the 22d of November last, and officers were appointed, including the Hon. **George Hall** as President. The whole of the gentlemen associated with the new enterprise have expressed a willingness to do their utmost in enrolling members, raising funds, and in every lawful way to cooperate in this commendable work. The Executive Committee purpose as early as possible to hold a mass meeting to inaugurate the movement, after which frequent meetings will be held in various parts of the city, (Western District.) The most earnest advocates of moral reform will be secured to address such gatherings. The first step taken by the Brooklyn City Temperance Society has been to pray the ladies to dispense with strong drink during the holidays, and not to allow it on their tables and side-boards on New-Year's day.

Rescued from Freezing.—During the storm, late on Wednesday night, Officer **Powers**, of the Third Precinct Police, found a woman, named **Ann Flood**, in a beastly state of intoxication, lying face downwards in a snow-drift in Columbia-street. She was nearly dead from cold when found, and would have been beyond human aid in a very short time had she not been accidentally discovered and cared for by the officer.

New-Year's Day.—His Honor Mayor **Powell** will receive calls at the City Hall on New-Year's day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Washington National Monument.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday afternoon, at Washington, a report was submitted by a Committee appointed to examine the condition of the monument, and to also report what articles had been removed from the ground. This report concludes thus:

"The Superintendent also states that at the time the government was wrested from the control of the Board, on the 22d of February, 1855, the work had been progressing for over six years, and the obelisk had attained a height of one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the ground; that everything pertaining to the successful prosecution of the work was on the place and in the best order; that since that time two courses of marble, each two feet high, have been added to the monument; that of this a sufficient quantity of marble was on the ground, dressed and finished, and ready for setting to make a course, and of the other a number of rough blocks of marble were on hand; that these were dressed by the persons in possession, and the balance was made up of condemned marble which had been accumulating for years; and, finally, that, in his judgment, it will require an expenditure of at least $2,000 to place the fixtures and machinery in a condition to enable your Board to resume the progress of the work."

It was decided to proceed with the repairs necessary to preserve the property, and in view of as early a resumption of the work as possible. The Hon. **Elisha Whittlesey** was reappointed General Agent.

The large stern-wheel steamer *Metropolis*, Capt. **Calhoon**, bound from Pittsburg for New-Orleans, with a cargo of over 450 tons of produce and Pittsburg manufactures, sank, Dec. 26, during a fog, at Sugar Creek, 50 miles below Cincinnati. The boat is a complete wreck, having broken in two. There were no lives lost. Loss $100,000.

The New-Haven *Register* indignantly repels the imputation that Dr. Bennett's pills found favor in the City of Elms. The miraculous pamphlet and the 25 cent boxes, it says, were calculated for a distant market. Dr. B. himself was a bad pill to take, yet the feat was accomplished by a Connecticut woman.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Seth B. Cole, who is a candidate for the Clerk of the Assembly, is recovering from his attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He hopes to be in Albany at the opening of the session.

[Advertisement.]

THE BONE FLIGHT MIRACLE.

Dr. J. R. **Orton**, of this City, announces the publication of a full and authentic account of the alleged miraculous flight of the skeleton of the negro **Cornelius Winne** from New-Haven to this City, without the assistance of any visible agency! As the fugitive bones are said to have been dropped in the office of Drs. **Orton** and **Redmond**, the Doctor's statement will be sure to attract a good deal of attention and comment. The Spiritualists of this City have for months been considerably exercised in reference to this strange phenomenon, as both Drs. **Orton** and **Redmond** are recognized as reputable and orthodox members of the faith. The full statement is announced to appear in the New-York *Dispatch* for Jan. 1, 1859.—*New-York Sun*.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet is one of the finest and most desirable articles ever offered to a community. It cures and prevents piles. All healthy people should use it if they do not wish to contract that disease by the use of poisonous paper. Only dépôt of the discoverer No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. **Gayetty's** name is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

Hungarian Wines.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

Freund & Grossinger,
No. 170 Water-street,

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
John Foley,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. **Penfold, Lay & Co.**, Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of **Winter Clothing** for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. D. **Devlin** & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Asthma.—Upwards of one thousand of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using **Jonas Whitcomb's** Remedy for Asthma. In no case of purely Asthmatic character, has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases, a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

The Holiday Hat.—Don't forget **Knox's**. He is selling his fabrics very rapidly, and his entire stock will disappear with the year. Call early, at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are particularly adapted for preserving health during this changeable weather; they give a vigor and richness to the blood which enable the body to withstand exposures that would otherwise prove fatal. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at **Brady's** Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

Pickled Oysters for the Holidays.—**Dorlen & Shaffer**, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. . Dec. 30.

$2,000	Virginia 6s......	99	1650	Harlem R.R......	13
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	92	400	do..........b60	13
10,000	Mo. St. 6s......s60	90	1000	do..........s30	13
10,000	do..............	90⅛	100	Harlem R. R. p....	33½
10,000	do.........b10	90⅛	900	do............	34
5,000	do.......at 60	90	100	do............	33⅞
2,700	Ill. Int. Imp. '47.	102	120	Stonington R. R...	58
5,000	Erie R. C. B. '71.	43	600	Reading R. R......	52¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1stM.	104	300	do............	52⅛
1,000	M.C.R.8℘c.1stM. Sk.F.Con.B.	96	200	do..........b30	52⅝
			100	do..........s60	52
1,000	M.So.Sk.F.B.....	73½	200	do..........s30	52½
8,000	Ill.Cen.R.B......	88	200	Mich. Central R. R.	51½
5,000	do..........s10	87¾	100	do..........s60	51
1,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B	25	100	M.S.& N.I.G.Stk.b7	48¼
5	Continental B.ex d.	101	100	M. S. & N. I. RR..	20½
175	Pacific M. S. Co...	91	25	do............	20⅞
140	do............	90⅞	195	Panama R. R......	123
25	Brunsw'k C. L. Co..	3¼	1000	do..........b60	123½
51	Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	99	50	do..........s60	122⅝
450	Erie R. R.........s5	16¾	100	do..........s30	122¾
150	do............	16¾	100	do..........s20	123
1,450	N. Y. Central R..	84¼	100	Ill. Cen. RR....b60	69
600	do..........s10	84⅛	300	do..........b30	69
200	do..........b30	84¾	100	do..b30 aft n w	69
800	do............	84⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	9
100	do..........s30	84	5	Cl., Co. & Cin. R.R.	95½
100	do..........b60	84¾	400	Gale. & Chica. R.R.	71½
50	do..........b30	84⅛	100	do..........b60	71½
100	do..........s15	84	50	do..........s7	71⅞
200	do..........s30	83⅞	100	do..........s10	71¼
50	do..........snw	84	350	do............	71⅞
150	do..........bnw	84	50	do..........s60	71
200	do..........s15	83⅞	200	do..........b10	71½
200	do..........s60	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol.R.R.b60	31⅞
150	do..........c	84	700	do............	31⅞
100	do..........b60	84	400	do..........s30	31¾
50	do....b60 aft10	84	115	Chi. & R. I. R. R....	59
30	Mil. & Miss R. R....	12¾	100	do............	59¼
400	La Crosse & Mil.R..	2¾	300	do............	59⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$74,000	U. S. 5s,'74.M'y.	104½	275	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	20½
1,500	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	92	200	do..........b60	20⅝
17,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	95	50	Panama R. R..b60.	123½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	90¼	25	do............	123¼
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.s60	87½	75	do..........s15.	122¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	90⅞	70	Gal. & Chi. R. R....	71½
200	Ill. Cent. R. R..b60	69¼	100	do............	71⅝
200	do..........s60	68¾	200	do..........bnw	71⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R...	84½	100	Clev. & Tol. R..b60	31¾
200	do..........s30	83⅞	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	59
200	do..........s5	84⅛	200	do..........b60	59¼
300	Harlem Railroad...	13	200	L. C. & Mil. R. R...	2¾
100	Reading R. R...s30	52⅛	90	Stonington R. R...	58½

Thursday, Dec. 30—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by a good demand throughout the list. The market, without being positively buoyant, closed strong, and at a further moderate—and in several instances large—advance on the prices of yesterday. About 7,000 shares of New-York Central changed hands, one of the leading buyers of yesterday at 83⅞@84, supplying the early bids at 84¼ ℘ cent., after which sales were made at 84⅛@84, and again returning to 84¼ ℘ cent. Reading was done at 52½@⅜, and a liberal demand was shown for Galena and Rock Island at 71½@¾ for the first, and 59@59¼@⅜ for the latter. Illinois Central Shares advanced 2 ℘ cent on the last bids of Wednesday, selling this afternoon at 70 ℘ cent., and that price bid at the close. Harlem Securities, including the common shares, were again in favor, the preference stock advancing to 34 ℘ cent., and the first mortgages to 89½@90. In Panama the demand was renewed for lots of 1,000 shares, and sales made at 123½@123¼ ℘ cent. cash and buyer's option, and 122½, seller's option. The mail of yesterday is understood to have brought satisfactory accounts from the Road, and an intimation of a new and liberal arrangement in regard to the New-Granadian Government tax upon the business of the Company. Pacific shares are in steady demand at 90⅞@91 ℘ cent., cash and buyer's option, with less disposition to-day to continue seller's options in the stock. The State Stocks were firm. Missouris, 90¼, and Tennessees 95 ℘ cent.—considerable sales of each; and Virginias 99, and Californias 92 ℘ cent. A sale of $74,000 of the New Federal Loan was made this afternoon at 104½ ℘ cent. The general market finally left off firm.

In Money affairs, the Discount Brokers are doing a fair business in mercantile bills to-day at previous rates, from 4@5 for short to 5@7 ℘ cent. for long dates, according to the classification of names. The Stock Brokers are comparatively light borrowers, and the demand is freely met at 4 ℘ cent. with the old-established firms. The month of December has seldom, within the last fifteen years, closed on such moderate terms for Money. They were something lower, we believe in the Winter of 1843-44. There are several indications to-day that the amount of English and Canada credits to be employed on the Street will be increased with the New Year—particularly if our market should hold out inducements for a fair difference between the rates for money here and London.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $243,234; paid out, $274,047; balance this afternoon, $5,411,084.

We understand that Mr. **Thomas Charles Baring**, of London, and Mr. **Henry G. Chapman**, (a nephew of Mr. **Joshua Bates**, of **Baring, Brothers & Co.**, become partners in the house of **Ward, Campbell & Co.** of this City from Jan. 1.

The Bank of Montreal, we learn, will establish more intimate money relations with New-York, particularly in the sale of Foreign Exchanges, after Jan. 1; a special office being opened at No. 23 William-street, under the agency of Mr. Richard Bell, formerly of the Bank of British North America. The business is one with which Mr. Bell has long been identified in New-York, and in which he will have the confidence of his dealers; independent of the large capital which will be in pledge for the promptness and integrity of his bills.

The domestic exchange firm of **Van Vleek, Read & Drexel** will surrender that portion of their old business relating to country bank-notes, after Jan. 1, to three of their young men, who have established an exchange office at No. 45 Wall-street, under the style of **Meritt, Strang & Co.**

With respect to the recent proceeding in the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, we can state, on the most positive information, that Messrs. **Robert Benson & Co.** only invited their friends and clients interested in the proceeding to unite in intrusting the foreclosure to Mr. **Samuel Hallett**, upon the personal recommendation of Messrs. **Dallas & Mason**. Moreover, it was not until after the acceptance by Mr. **Millard Fillmore** of a share in the conduct of it, as notified by letters now in existence from that gentleman, that they consented to recommend their friends to join in the action, and they then issued the circular letter to this effect, lithographed in their own office, and intended as a private communication, which has since been published in these columns. It seems that our Ministers in London and Paris know more about the commercial standing of individuals in New-York than New-Yorkers themselves. We leave the responsibility with them.

The Ten per cents. of the Chicago and Milwaukee Company, advertised by Mr. C. **Kowalski**, as on private sale, are an income and second mortgage issue, with only $512,000 first mortgage before it, on the Lake Michigan Shore line between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

We are requested to state that the transfer office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Road has been removed to the city of Albany.

The Directors of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 3.

M K. **Jesup** & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, pay the January coupons on the Joliet and Chicago 8 ℘ cent. first mortgage Bonds, and Henry County (Iowa,) 8 ℘ cent. Bonds,

PITTSBURG BANKS—DEC. 27.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg.	$333,341	$541,670	$1,725,476	$738,651
Exchange Bank.	593,790	244,413	1,528,232	452,475
M. and M. Bank.	202,518	132,242	879,487	201,241
Citizens' Bank..	155,375	78,743	611,832	90,931
Mechanics' Bk..	299,065	108,364	762,565	83,358
Iron City Bank..	228,990	113,797	635,997	149,710
Alleghany Bank.	247,685	118,260	654,433	88,681
Dec. 27....	$2,060,764	$1,337,489	$6,798,022	$1,805,047
Dec. 20....	2,079,118	1,340,255	6,714,997	1,799,590

ST. LOUIS BANKS—DEC. 24.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'......	$495,485	$692,929 86	$384,787 08
St. Louis.........	248,395	312,362 08	152,376 58
Southern.........	306,375	399,237 70	210,733 49
Mechanics'.......	346,430	440,447 67	206,194 61
Exchange.........	253,295	234,986 70	191,178 46
State.............	433,350	1,084,220 01	552,667 12
Dec. 24.........	$2,083,330	$3,164,184 02	$1,697,957 34
Dec. 18.........	2,103,765	3,044,840 27	1,771,072 02

The Hallett Circular Again!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a month ago some mention was made of a gentleman bearing the name of **Hallett**, in connection with a highly-respectable London firm, interested in American State and Railroad investments. As the most contradictory statements have been recently in circulation about this person and his proceedings in relation to the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the benefit of foreign Bondholders, some reliable explanation will be satisfactory. So far as the responsibility of the London firm is concerned in indorsing the position of Mr. **Hallett**, the facts have been ascertained to be as follows: The firm in question represents a large number of Bondholders of the Marietta Railroad, and was invited by others to unite in taking steps to protect their interests under Mr. **Hallett's** guidance. Mr. **Dallas** and Mr. **Mason** gave unqualified testimony as to his ability and integrity; and, fortified as he was by nearly 100 letters of introduction from Ex-Presidents, Governors, Secretaries, and statesmen of all classes, it would have been impossible to have withstood such an amount of cumulative evidence in his favor. The letter to which the name of the firm appears was entirely a private communication, intended for their own clients—already interested in the Roads—and was lithographed in their own office. The procedure of foreclosing the mortgages was unanimously intrusted to three (3) attornies, of whom this Mr. **Hallett** is one—the terms are not unusual under similar circumstances—in fact, I suspect many a mortgage-holder in this City would be glad to get his foreclosure effected on as favorable conditions. But recently all sorts of rumors, impugning the motives and affecting the credit of Mr. **Hallett**, have been in circulation on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Without, however, attempting to pass an opinion on the merits of this gentleman as an agent for foreigners, I cannot but regret that United States Ministers at Paris and London should so readily commit themselves by indorsing the responsibility of an American not personally known to them in their own country.

SPECTATOR.

A Test of Net Earnings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Money writer of the *Herald* in October last predicted *par* for New-York Central. Thereupon, the market which stood about 88, declined rapidly to 81½. The *Herald* turned as suddenly and predicted 75 by the 1st of January. The market advanced to 83½ or 84, and 75 will not be touched this year. Finding both predictions at fault, your neighbor this morning comes up to the honest record of what the line has accomplished in four years. I desire to hold him to the figures of his own making in order to trace briefly the conclusion to which they infallibly lead. This is the more readily done, as for four years past the capital of the Company has been stationary *and the dividends paid in cash.*

1. The *Herald* says the outstanding Funded Debt of

1855 stood....................................	$14,149,642
And on Sept. 30, 1858........................	14,402,634
An increase in four years of............	$252,992

2. Grant this correct. And now for its application as a test of the four years' business of the concern:

During this period it has *paid dividends in cash*..	$7,680,000
Added new equipment.........................	999,927
Added to value of road and real estate.....	1,208,677
Total..	$9,888,604
Of which, by increase in Funded Debt.....	252,992
Paid from net earnings of the Road.........	$9,635,612

This result admits of no question. *The cash was certainly paid.* That it was **not** borrowed the *Herald* record proves. *It must therefore have been honestly earned*, as well as regularly paid, over and above the current expenses of operating the road and the current interest on the funded debt, *or it could not have been paid at all*, either for dividends or improvements on the line.

3. The Road has not been run down in earning this grand result; nor its current finances reduced or embarrassed. The surplus in 1855 stood $268,243. It is now $1,594,326. The equipment in 1855 consisted of 188 locomotives, and 2,425 cars. It now consists of 218 locomotives and 3,687 cars. The material and fuel paid for and on hand in 1855 stood $664,374; it now stands $1,360,291.

From such data with which to judge, can any man who is not wilfully blind fail to see that this road has triumphantly vindicated its claim to be ranked among the first-class securities of the country, and that the day is not distant when it will be sought for at prices commensurate with the return it is sure to yield.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Bullion Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any of our capitalists fancy the above name for an ordinary banking institution, so be it; but if the purpose be to put it forth to guard our currency, we think our having some twelve or more well managed banks of two, three, five and eight millions each, all of them favorably known throughout Europe and America, renders such a measure quite unnecessary. We also have, in this City, many other prudently managed banks of smaller capitals. The issues of all these banks are so well protected, under our general banking laws, as to render the currency of this State equal to any money in the world.

This Bullion Bank seems to have been sought for, of late, by certain parties disposed to regard *small bills* with disfavor—thereby cherishing the old and nearly obselete notion that *money* must necessarily consist of bright pieces of metal with a fancy device upon them.

Gold and silver were brought into use as money because they could be used better than anything else as a measure or specific indication of value. Banks are not expected to hold specie enough to pay both circulation and deposits, if *all* were demanded upon the same day. They must keep coin for daily calls over the counter in the payment of Custom-house duties and making change, also to adjust their daily balances with each other at the Clearing House, and to meet any fair average demand for foreign export.

Much of the censure bestowed upon Banks comes from persons who momentarily forget the fact that those institutions are organized and carried on by hard-working business men, whose sympathies harmonize with the best interests of society. Banks do not *create* capital, but the Banks of a great commercial city attract it from all parts of the civilized world, as well as from our own wealthy citizens and others in our midst, and keep it in useful circulation. It is not deposits alone that are drawn into concentrated action by our Banks; we have stockholders, great and small, from all business sections in America or Europe.

As to the suppression of small bills, we cannot see any harm in allowing a man of common sense to trust his fellow-men in sums of from one to five dollars, as well as to trust them for larger sums. This crediting in small sums enables men in the humbler walks of society to see the beauty and the convenience of confiding in each other. Our mixed currency is popular, and will continue popular so long as any love of advancing intelligence and freedom shall prevail. Good bank bills are convenient for transportation, either for traveling expenses or remittance, and if lost or stolen, can be much more easily identified than coin can.

For all the ordinary purposes of banking, a specie reserve of some twenty to twenty-five per cent. on net deposit is enough; and this point can be regulated by some arrangement in the Clearing House, much better than by legislative enactment.

The Banks which suspended first during the panic of 1857, and continued in that position the longest, were precisely those that were prevented by law from using bills under five dollars, and some of the very worst explosions took place where *no bank-bills were issued*. At the time of the great South Sea Bubble ruin in England, in the year 1719, there were no Bank notes in circulation there, under twenty pounds sterling. And then again, during the terrible commercial revulsions in England in 1825, '37, '47, and '57, there were no bank-notes in circulation under five pounds sterling. Nor were there, during any of these distressing alarms in Europe, anything beyond a moderate issue of bank paper. There was, no doubt, an undue extension of speculative credits, for which bank-notes could not be blamed.

In all free countries upon the face of the globe, the ardent impulses of human nature will, every now and then, drive trading communities too far into credits; it cannot therefore be looked upon as so very strange if, at the intervals of some *twenty years*, the dealers of banks should imprudently force their own bankers into a temporary suspension of the useful purposes for which coin is mingled with currency movements. It is a misfortune and great inconvenience to have even a temporary interruption in this useful agency of coin; but it is not a *disgrace*, any more than it is a disgrace to have an occasional earthquake.

Nor should it be called either a bankruptcy or a failure. The banks of New-York no doubt came out of the panic of 1857 with good notes and other securities on hand, enough and more than enough, to pay all demands against them and return the original capital to the stockholders. It must always be borne in mind that the dealers of banks are as *legally* bound to pay their bankers in specie as their bankers are thus bound to pay in that manner. In this connection it may be well to speak of one error in the Constitution of our State. We refer to the clause which restrains any Legislature from authorizing, under any circumstances, a suspension of specie payments. This was no doubt introduced with good intention; but it hastened the very catastrophe which it was intended to prevent. We personally know of parties who withdrew their deposits from banks some days before the suspension of October, 1857, without having a particle of doubt or fear as to their safety, but they did so because they supposed that, in the event of a general suspension, it would take a receiver some months to give a *legal* certificate of a solvency which neither he nor any one connected with the bank had a particle of doubt of the first minute he entered the bank.

Our Legislature ought to have some discretionary power in cases of that kind, and that topic would no doubt have come up for consideration if the people at the November election had decided in favor of revising our Constitution.

As a further evidence that *Bullion Banks* cannot give us halcyon days of security, we may cite the experiences of Hamburg. There was a "Bullion Bank" there—and nothing else; and yet they had the crisis of 1857 with greater severity than it was felt in England or America. They were stricken down as if with "destruction that wasteth at noonday"—until government came to their relief by creating a State Discount Bank. The mere consciousness that loans could be had, greatly lessened the demand for them, and thus the distress was finally relieved.

Next in intensity of distress stood the city of New-Orleans, under the Louisiana banking laws, that are spoken of so favorably by the bullionists. Their banks were for some time as if "Giant Despair" had them by the wind-pipe. These famous banking laws of Louisiana were, as we understand, a sort of compromise, or capitulation, with certain parties who, with misguided zeal against banks, had insisted upon excluding from their State Constitution all power of enacting banking laws. The business-men of New-Orleans deemed it better to allow the mingling of some financial bigotry with their currency movements, rather than to cripple seriously the best enterprises of that rich outlet of the great Mississippi Valley.

It will be seen, by what we have thus far written, that we not only disapprove of *Bullion Banks*, but we dissent from some other points in the currency pamphlet of the Clinton Hall Association. We, however, say nothing about their report, further than to commend, in the fullest manner, what they have said and what they have written against our *Usury Laws*. They have written and talked with ability upon that portion of their discussions, and for that they deserve the best thanks of our business community. Any intelligent financier must see that, if we had been free from those laws, further than the having a rate to govern in the absence of a bargain, our panic of 1857 would not have lasted four weeks, instead of lasting four months. And, furthermore, our Banks would not have suspended specie payment. Could we have had a free and natural competition, among money-lenders, the rates would never have gone above 1½ per cent. a month.

Instead of this, it made a spasmodic bound to 5 per cent. a month, and then the frenzy of terror and dismay seized upon all minds. The legitimate operations of a free and rational law would have been something like this: As any stringency or extra demand for money began to show itself, the Banks could gradually raise the rate of interest as they do in England, and then, as money began to increase in cost, borrowers would lessen their demands, taking no more than their present needs absolutely rendered necessary. Speculators would gradually receive a check, and Exchanges would speedily turn in our favor and stop the export of Specie. Banks would thus economize their means without essentially lessening their earnings, and would have money enough for all who really needed it; and this, too, without insisting upon having a "good account" kept as a pre-requisite to a loan of money. Active competition among lenders, would, at the same time, soon bring down the rate of interest to a moderate scale. Banks could not earn so much interest-money as they have during the past ten years, but they would do a much more safe and pleasant business—whilst private bankers and outside money-lenders, would come in for a share—consoling themselves, for the great reduction to which they would have to submit, by the proud consciousness that they were, at last, doing business according to law.

B.

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE INTEREST COUPONS due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank.

P. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....Tuesday, Dec. 28.

By order of Court in the suit of **Jane M. Lownds** *vs.* **George D. Cantine** and others, Mr. **Bleecker** sold four lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 75 feet 8¼ inches south of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, for $1,500; bought by the plaintiff.

Edward H. Ludlow & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Sheriff, in the suit of **Joseph Goodwin** *vs.* **Abraham D. Meyer**, &c., the following property:

1 lot south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 261 feet 7 inches west of Eighth-avenue.	$230
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	185
2 lots adjoining on the west side.....................	200
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	190
1 lot adjoining on the west side,.....................	200
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	185
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	175
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	170
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	165
2 lots adjoining on the west side.....................	155
1 lot adjoining on the west side......................	135
2 lots north side One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 261 feet 7 inches west of Eighth-avenue.	180
2 lots adjoining, on the west side....................	175
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	170
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	160
2 lots adjoining, on the west side....................	170
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	150
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	160
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	165
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	160
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	155
1 lot northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street....................	620
1 lot adjoining, on the Eighth-avenue..................	
lots adjoining, on the Eighth-avenue..................	
lot adjoining, on the Eighth-avenue..................	
1 lot south side One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue............	
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	
1 lot adjoining, on the west side.....................	

All the above lots are full size.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

By order of Court, Mr. **Bleecker** sold two four-story brick houses, 31x98 feet 9 inches each, on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, known as Nos. 1 and 147, being 225 feet east of Third-avenue, subject to a mortgage on one of them of $1,500. Bought by Thos. **McNamara**, for $3,500.

Sales by **Adrian H. Muller**, Dry Dock Savings Institution *vs.* **Abraham Lent** and others. H. S. **Smith**, Referee.

Two two-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 3 and 353 Rivington-street, south side, 22 feet west of Tompkins-street, each 22 by 75 feet. Sold together for $4,825. **O'Keefe & Duryea**, buyers.

Messrs. **Raynor & Blackwell** report the following sales: Twenty-three lots on the north side of Ninety-seventh-street, commencing on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and running west along Ninety-seventh-street, at $700 per lot, F. P. **Furnald** to **Francis Ferris**. Also twenty one lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, commencing on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and running west along Ninety-eighth-street, at $700 per lot; F. P. **Furnald** seller. Also eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and first-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $600 per lot; F. P. **Furnald** to L. **Freeman**. Also twenty-four lots on the north side of One Hundred and first-street and south side of One Hundred and second-street, eight of which are on the Fourth-avenue and the balance on said street, at $600 per lot; F. P. **Furnald** to C. G. **Havens**. Also thirty lots on the north side of One Hundred and second and south side of One Hundred and third streets, eight of which are on Fourth-avenue and the balance on said street, at $600 per lot; F. P. **Furnald** to F. **Hornby**.

Resail of a portion of the above lots as follows: The twenty-one lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, at $800 per lot; **Wm. Floyd Jones**, buyer. The eight lots south side of One Hundred and first-street, at $665 per lot; L. **Freeman**, seller. The thirty lots, at $700 per lot; F. **Hornby** to Mr. **Blakey**.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. [illegible]

Flour dull. Whisky firm at 21½c. Hogs—Nothing doing; prices unchanged. Provisions dull and unsettled. Mess Pork, $17, with more buyers than sellers. Lard, 10⅞c.@11c. asked, and 10¾c. offered.

Savannah, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Cotton steady. Sales, to-day, 1,700 bales. The sales of the week add up 3,800 bales, and the receipts 13,160. Stock, 71,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports, ahead of last year, 713,750 bales.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet; White $1 40; Red $1 25@$1 26. Corn unchanged. Whisky firm at 24⅞c.@25½c.

Charleston, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,600 bales. Sales of the week, 8,500 bales. Middling Fair, 11⅞c.@12c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.*—*First Board*—About $240 Pennsylvania 5s, 94¾; $3[illegible] Chester Valley Railroad 7s, 42⅝; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 85; $1,000 Reading [illegible] $1,500 do., 77¼; 5 Minehill Railroad, [illegible] Railroad, 53¼; Reading Railroad, 26¼; 34 Lehigh [illegible] 27¼; 12 Lehigh Navigation, 49⅞; 50 Union Canal Preferred, 3; 102 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] and Southern Railroad, 60; 35 Consolidation Bank, [illegible] 35 Mechanics' Bank, 28.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 99@99¼; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 99@99¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 103@103½; Pennsylvania 5s, 95@95½; Reading Railroad, 26@26¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84@84½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 95; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '86, 77@77½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅞@43; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mort. 6s, 104@106; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort. 6s, 92½@92¾; Morris Canal, Consolidated, 46@48; Morris Canal Preferred, 106½@107½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70¾@71¼; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 74@74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9¾@10; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 75¼@77; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 55½@57; Long Island, 11⅜@11⅝; Girard Bank, 12@12¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation; 49¾@50; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Scrip, 27¾@28; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅜@8⅝; North Pennsylvania 6s, 63¾@64¼; New-Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo...........	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Asia................	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific.............	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway
Fulton..............	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam
Weser..............	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen
Canada.............	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore..	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser..............	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York
Fulton..............	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
America............	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston
Borussia...........	Dec 18	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow............	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York
North American....	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore..	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York
Africa..............	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Jura................	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois............	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Quaker City.......	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee.........	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cr
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City........	Jan. 3	New-York	Havana
Isabel..............	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak.............	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Galway—Mr. and Mrs. Roche, J. L. Hall, of Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Boate, Mr. Gerastie, Mr. Walker, Leonard Cox, Jas. Willett, Jas. Shaw, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss J[illegible] Busby, Mr. White, Mr. Evans, Miss Kernning, of Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. Blinkham, of Liverpool; Miss Kelly, Miss Malone, Miss Nolan, of Cork; Misses Alicia Barry, Eliza Barry, Kate Barry, of Tennessee; Miss Goffe, of St. Johns; Mr. Neale, of Baltimore; Mr. Hudson, Jas. Parker, Henry Clare, of New-York; Mr. Morse, of Nova Scotia; Mr. Kennerson, of Boston; Mr. Wood, Miss Emily Horn, Emma Hoult, of Manchester; Mr. Murphy, of California; Stephen Simmons, Thos. Roome, W. B. Gardner, of Manchester; Robt. Forsyth, of Chartertown; Robt. McNaul, W. Smith, Jr., Mr. Fergerson, R. Hamilton, Mrs. B. Morris, of Glasgow; David Willett, Thos. Anderson, Andrew Fernan, Robt. Telford, Miss Jane Small, Mary Kelly, the Misses Telford, of Belfast; Mrs. Johnson, of Carlisle; Mrs. Welsh, of Newfoundland.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 42 | Moon rises... 4 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 51 | Gov. Island. 5 40 | Hell Gate..... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Ocean, (Br.,) Klopper, Savannah, Henschen & Unkart; Elise & Mathilde, Nordenholdt, Charleston, Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Elf, McKee, Richmond, Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Conquest, Jensen, Port-au-Prince, E. Beck.

Schooners J. & P. Chase, Kendrick, Baltimore, ——; T. C. Acton, Woodward, Franklin, Arrowsmith & Ball; Bergen, Megee, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; W. A. Griffen, Borden, Fall River, S. Godwin; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; F. Hatch, Parker, Jacmel, E. Beck; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rude, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Giraffe, Chase, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Nicholson, Galway Dec. 9, and St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 24, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to American Express Company. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage. Arrived off the Battery at 1:30 P. M.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore 45 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 28th inst., at 8 A. M., saw a large 3-masted schr., apparently on the Issac Shoals, (inside Cape Charles.) Also saw a large clipper-ship at anchor inside Cape Henry.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Schr. Ellen Matilda, Wells, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Tomah, Nelson, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, Boston 3 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Bennett & Co.

Schr. E. W. Perry, Sampson, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Saco 5 ds., heading to master.

Schr. Hiawatha, Simonton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Eugene, Parker, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Orletta, Robinson, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Frances, Connell, New-Haven, for Virginia.

A Br. brig from Bridgeport, is at anchor off Hart Island.

WIND—During the day fresh from N. E., with snow.

Miscellaneous.

For California.—Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. have placed the famous A 1. New-York built clipper ship Young America upon the berth for San Francisco, and she is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15, East River, at the foot of Wall-street. The reputation of this ship is too well known, both as a swift sailer and for the delivery of her cargoes in prime condition, to need any eulogy. Her three passages to San Francisco were made in 110, 109 and 108 days respectively. She will be under the command of Capt. D. S. Babcock.

We have received the 12th supplement of American Lloyds, or Marine Register. The work is issued by a Board of most competent Marine Surveyors, composed of Insurance Inspectors, and is published by E. & G. W. Blunt.

Launch of the Guatemala.—The Panama Railroad Co.'s steam propeller will probably be launched from the ship-yard of Samuel Sneden on Tuesday next. The hour will be given hereafter.

Pernambuco, Nov. [illegible].—I have to inform you that the ship California Packet, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, lumber-laden, entered this port in distress, on the 21st inst., with loss of mainmast, fore-yard, some sails, and leaking badly, the pumps worn out by constant use, and would not keep the vessel clear of water. It was found, upon survey, that the whole of the cargo would have to be discharged, and she is now discharging under that recommendation of survey. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that, from the surveyors' account, the ship appears to be in a very bad condition.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30—Arr. ships Vanilla, from Glasgow; Alexander, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec. 30—Arr. barks Lucy Elizabeth, Hopner, Antwerp; Eglantine, Gleason, New-Orleans.

TARPAULIN COVE, Dec. 30—Arr. bark B. Colcord, from Salt Island for Boston.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, immediately after the sale of furniture, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of gold and jet brooches, gold watch keys, cameo sets, brooches and ear-rings, pencils, gents' pins, chains, studs and sleeve-buttons, jet and gold brooches; also, an invoice of very fine furs, all to be sold without reserve.